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THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA REGIMENTAL ARCHIVES
COLLECTION/SERIES DESCRIPTION FORM

Accession number: 1994004

Collection/Series Name:	Number:
Colonel A.T. Howard Collection	MS

Inclusive Dates:	Bulk Dates:
Format: X Manuscript (MS) (See ___ Photograph (P)_____ ___ Documentary Art (DA)_____ ___ In-house Files (BW) ___ Other_____	Information Type: (personal letters, diaries, unit files, etc.) (newspapr) ~~articles~~.
Provenance:	Donor: Donor/Accession Form Number:

Brief Description (Scope & Content):

TRAINEE CALLS
BEING SENT OUT

1,200 Men Drilled as Instructors
Await Arrival of 6,500 Trainees

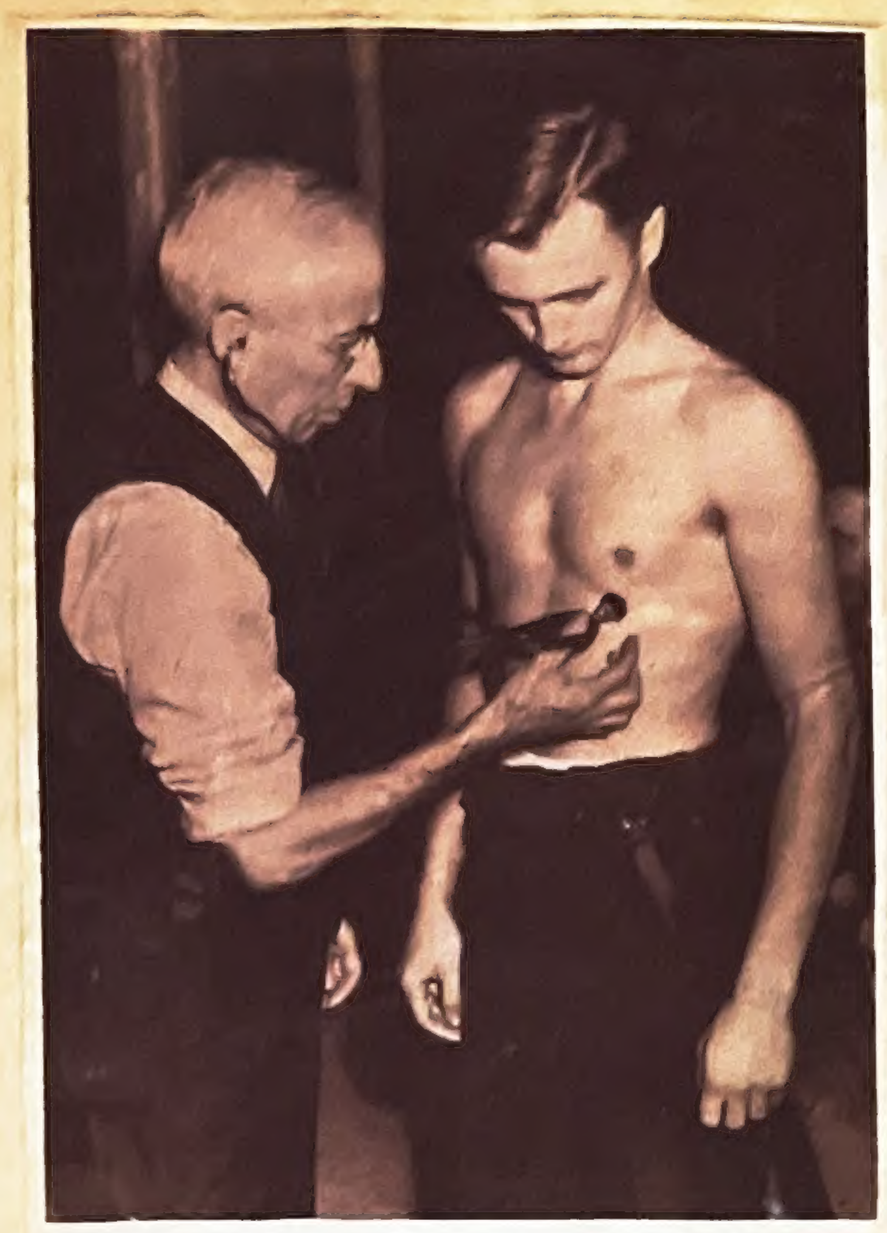
The Montreal Standard,
19th October, 1940.

VANGUARD of an army of young Canadian men drafted for home defence training, some 30,000 21-year-olds, with a few 22-year-olds in 39 centres across the country are now learning the meaning of "slope arms." For thirty days they are being drilled in military fundamentals, so that when they leave for home they will have a thorough knowledge of army discipline, of marching and shooting.

Eight centres in Montreal area care for 6,500 first trainees, including 4,000 Montrealers. Lone camp for English-speaking men of this district is at Farnham, 50 miles south of Montreal, where The Standard followed a typical trainee, Colin H. Wheatley, through the transition stages from civilian to soldier.

CAMP COMMANDER is Lt. Col A. T. Howard, V.D., here seen studying reports at his desk in administration hut.

AT FARNHAM CAMP 21-year-old Colin H. Wheatley, of Montreal, signs his enrolment card and finds himself a private in Canada's home defence army. He had already presented his call notice and been assigned to "A" Company where he is under leadership of instructors from the Black Watch (R.H.R.)



MEDICAL OFFICER Dr. John Lundie examines Colin. Of the 1000 men at Farnham more than 50 were rejected

TRAINEES after medical OK went to "A" company's office where enrolment cards were filled out. Then kits were left in huts and they went to see Quartermaster.

LUNCH the first day and Colin, right front, eats with newly made friends, two of whom have not yet got their uniforms. Two days later it is his turn to act as mess orderly. Tables have been enlarged and he now serves salmon and spuds to 12.

HEAD of Colin's Platoon, 2nd Lieut. John Sharp lectures to group under trees on care of rifle and describes its different parts. Groundwork in theory of arms is laid before men start drill with rifles.

GENERAL VIEW of the camp buildings at Farnham. Each hut holds sixty-eight men. All are built of rough lumber and tar paper and are warm and comfortable even in crisp fall weather.

The Montreal Star
19th October, 1940

The Montreal Star,
9th October, 1940.

'COME ON, BOYS—YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!'

Three of the 4,000 young Montrealers reporting for military training, under the National Resources Mobilization Act, are here shown following a sergeant to deposit their personal kit and find out when, where and how they will change mufti for uniform.

1,000 Youths Say Military Camp Is 'Swell'

New Strong Bodies Being Fashioned During 30 Days' Training

By NORMAN A. WILLIAMS

THE Federal Government has started a big National Fitness Campaign throughout the Dominion and one of the evidences of this is the Farnham Military Training Centre where 1,000 English-speaking young men from all sections of the province are undergoing a 30-day training period. Here is young Canada at play and at work, but whether at play or at work a new spirit dominates youth, a spirit that only comes with abounding health or energy.

These 1,000 youths that are being trained here come from all classes of society. Some come from workshop and desk, others from behind the counters of restaurant and stores. Some come from humble homes, others from homes of wealth. Here, however, all are equal. The farmer, the rich man's son, the shop boy, the grocer wear the same clothes, eat the same food, sleep the same hours, share the same quarters and do the same work. This mingling of youth in the true democracy of camp life is expected to pay rich dividends in years to come. Of equal advantage is the effect of open air life and exercise on the general health of young Canadians.

NATIONAL HEALTH AID

This national fitness campaign is not so apparent now, but it will be noticeable in a few months when several classes of young men complete their courses and return to their homes abounding in energy and improved health after completing a 30-day period of carefully supervised life in the open. Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., the camp commandant at Farnham, has already foreseen all this and predicts a stepping-up in national health. "Every boy who leaves this or any other military training centre in the Dominion will know how to walk properly, as well as the advantages of exercise, good hours and wholesome food. Many will keep up the good living habits learned at camp, and even those who do not will be in better health generally."

As far as his own camp is concerned, Col. Howard is enthusiastic over the progress made by the boys in the short time they have been under his care. "They are a fine group of boys and everything is going much better than even we expected," he said. "Their progress is remarkable."

The change is even more remarkable to an outsider. A little over a week ago (October 9) the boys arrived in camp by train, bus and private automobiles. Some were dressed in expensive clothing, others wore low-priced clothes.

GONE IS THE SLOUCH

Some slouched as they walked, others dragged their feet. Nearly all were round-shouldered. Today, all is changed. Every youth whether he is rich or poor, wears the same battle-dress, the same underclothing, the same boots and socks, carries the same rifle. The physical change is even more noticeable. Regular hours, regular meals, regular exercise and regular periods of drill in the open air under competent instructors have already worked wonders. Rounded shoulders have straightened, the slouch has disappeared and feet no longer drag.

A strong esprit de corps has already been built up. Ask any one of the thousand in camp about his unit and he will tell you proudly that he belongs to the best section in the best platoon in the best company and that Farnham Camp and its permanent staff is the best in the entire Dominion.

The success of Farnham Camp is due largely to the splendid work of this same permanent staff which has successfully achieved the difficult task of taking a large group of high-spirited boys and introducing them to military life with such tact and understanding that every boy there is an enthusiastic booster for the camp.

ALL ARE INTERESTED

True, the camp staff underwent a three-week course at Three Rivers in camp administration this summer, but no amount of training would have been successful if every officer and man, from commandant to private, was not genuinely interested in his work. Col. Howard is proud of his staff and speaks warmly of its work. "I am fortunate in having a truly excellent staff," he said. "Every officer and man is a hard worker who willingly puts in long overtime hours without complaint. If my staff is efficient it is due to their devotion and untiring work."

Everything that Col. Howard said about his staff is enthusiastically seconded by the boys themselves. "Our sarge is a hang of a nice fellow," one recruit remarked during a brief chat as they were enjoying a brief rest period on the parade ground. "He has all kinds of patience with us too." "Yeah, that's right," another lad broke in, "He's a Prince." "Our officer's O. K. too," a third said, referring to the platoon commander. "He wants us to be the best platoon in the whole camp. In fact, I think we are now, but we've got to work hard to keep our place as some of the other platoons are coming along fast." Just then the whistle blew and the boys jumped to their feet and ran to form up for some more drill. "Stick around, and you'll see if we are not the best platoon," one boy shouted as he took his place in line and moved off with his platoon.

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY

Members of every group questioned spoke in the same vein. Their own officers and N.C.O.'s were the best in camp and their section, platoon or company, whatever the case may be, was ahead of the rest. Given complete liberty to go about the camp and question anyone when and where they pleased, "the press," asked a large number of boys both in and out of earshot of an officer or N.C.O. how they liked camp life and all replied they were getting a "big kick out of it." One boy echoed the sentiments of the recruits when he replied, "Everybody likes it here. The drill is not too hard and there are plenty of rest periods. The food is plentiful and and good. Our quarters are warm and comfortable and, last but not least, members of the camp staff are a fine lot of chaps. In fact the only complaint I have is that the days pass too quickly."

With no fatigues to do, the boys have plenty of leisure time after their day of drill. The majority spend it in camp, in the dry canteen having a soft drink, in their comfortable huts chatting, writing home or holding impromptu sing songs or in visiting friends in other huts.

LIFE BEGINS AT 6 A.M.

Camp life begins at 6 a.m. when the boys roll out of their double-decker beds at the sound of Reveille. A wash and shave, and then comes breakfast — a solid substantial army breakfast. At 8 o'clock the boys fall in and march to the parade ground where they undergo a carefully planned routine of drill liberally interspersed with rest periods during which all ranks relax for a smoke and chat. At 11.45 a.m. the ranks re-form and the boys march back to camp for dinner. One o'clock finds the boys back on the parade ground to continue drill until 4.45 when the day's drill officially ends. In rainy weather the boys do not drill outside. Instead they are given lectures on different military topics.

The course of instruction offered is varied and interesting. There is, of course, the usual marching. In addition there is musketry drill, aiming practice, bayonet practice, respirator (gas mask) drill and first aid. There is also route marching which, starting at one mile, is gradually increased until the recruits will be reeling off eight miles at a clip in the last week of their camp.

In the third and fourth week the recruits will be taught the use of digging tools, wiring, field-craft, road blocks and sentry duty. Before the course is completed the recruits will also have an opportunity of target practice on the outdoor range that has been built near the camp. Later recruits will use an indoor range in the drill hall that is at present under construction.

"Fitness Tomorrow" Their Guarantee

The Montreal Star,
18th October, 1940.

Probably the nicest place in camp — the dining hall. There's never an absentee when the roll call is sounded to "Come to the Cook-house door, boys!"

Their day's work done, an impromptu sing-song brings the camp's musicians into action to muffle that sour note someone might sound.

Short practice marches are the order of the day at Farnham. Here's No. 2 Platoon A. Company, smartly turned out in charge of Lieut. G. C. Draper, shown at left.

THE DRAPER DRAMATIC TOUCH-
A Route March with Fixed Bayonets!

Before you can use an army rifle you've got to learn how to aim properly. Here's a squad under watchful eyes going through that routine.

Gas-masks look rather grotesque when worn, but trainees must first learn how to manipulate them. Here's an instructor showing them how simple it is.

Many have handled a gun at some time or other, but not an army rifle, so they learn all about the mechanism from an instructor. Soon they'll go to the ranges.

No military drill is complete without bayonet practice. Here a group of trainees stands by while one of their number "goes to work" on a dummy target.

FIRST TRAINEES BACK FROM MONTH IN CAMP

A group of young trainees from Sherbrooke camp as they returned to their homes here yesterday. The scene, as they stood on the front of the engine and on the platform at Windsor station, is typical of half a dozen similar ones as the men came back from the eight militia training camps in the district.

Gazette Photo (Copyright Reserved)

Most Young Men Glad They Went, Complain of Little Except Food

Random Interviews Among Thousands Returning Here Reveal Some Missed Their Girls, Many Gained Weight, All Liked Officers

By KENNETH G. WRIGHT

The first draft of Montreal's citizen army returned home yesterday, on the whole satisfied with their 30 days' training in eight camps throughout the military district. Complaints were few, and they all centred on one thing—food. The great majority of the men, however, were glad they went to camp.

Incidentally, food was the major complaint among Non-Permanent Active Militiamen who attended three weeks' camp during the summer.

The trainees liked their officers, the drill, the lectures and the life generally in every case checked. There was not a single objection on any of these points. Some found the food wanting, however, on grounds of either quality, quantity or both.

It must be taken into account that in many cases the men, used to a certain type of food and cooking at home, found it hard to get used to a balanced diet such as the army provides.

From Farnham, Sherbrooke St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, St. Jerome, Huntingdon, Valleyfield and Joliette the men poured in yesterday afternoon by bus and train, most of them going to their homes here but others going on to points as far away as Noranda and Rouyn. They were all full of spirits, many of them full of the kind which comes from a bottle; beer and "whisky blanc being much in evidence on the trains. They are now free from further military duty until March 31, 1941, unless previously called out for the defence of Canada.

The highest praise was for the officer personnel of the camps. There was not a man who but would say "his" officers were the best in any camp. "Why, they even said 'Mister' to us when they asked us to do anything," said one trainee. "And I was scared when I first went there I was going to get pushed around!"

All enjoyed the drill, although of course, office workers found it hard for the first week or so. The rifle shooting was a big attraction for many men, especially those who had never handled a gun before.

Not many could be found who intended to join the Canadian Active Service Force, but almost every man interviewed said he would be glad to come back next year for another 30 days, and some asked to stay on. This last request of course could not be met.

(Continued on Page 20, Col. 5.)

There were petty complaints such as claims there was not enough week-end leave given, or that the men had to be in too early at night, but these need not be taken seriously, for they were very rare and were often contradicted by the complainant's comrades.

Here are a score of opinions expressed by trainees from various camps, gathered at random from among those coming into Montreal yesterday:

Rolland Dumont, movie operator, Rouyn: "I liked the fact that there were so many different types of men all together, and you had a chance to meet them. The organization of the camp was bad for the first two weeks but when we left it was fine. I missed my girl."

Emilien Perreault, 6365 Casgrain street, clerk in a telegraph office: "We didn't have enough to eat at first but they soon fixed that. The officers were a great bunch."

Aime Godbout, 7823 Berri street, grocery clerk: "The officers were very nice. When I got blisters on my feet from marching they put me to peeling potatoes and doing kitchen work for two days to give me a rest. They used to say 'Mister' when they told you to do anything, too."

Jean Baptiste Gauthie
Dominique street, gra
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liked the girls in St. Jer
Rene Morel, Noranda
apprentice: "It was fine
was too cold or too wet
inside, and when it ra
we were outside they br
right away."
Marcel Naud, Nora
worker: "I liked the
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Giles Bourbonnais, 4
street, unemployed: "I
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Paul Bouvrette, Noran
"The officers are good
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food was all right."
John McGreevy, 700
street, restaurant worker
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all right."
Tony Beseski, mill
Drummondville: "The
terrible, the rest of the
fine."
John Bisson, 4695d St.
street, factory hand. "
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Ivan Thiverge, Longue
cook: "The food wasn't a
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I guess it was all right.
go back for another 30
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Rouyn: "Let's see now
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coffee was good, and it w
camp."
Denis Menard, Ste. An
levue, drug store clerk:
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Marcel Bleau, 4460 Wils
typographer. "They had a
it was much better than
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ed, though."
Thomas Clark, Drum
restaurant worker: "The
good, the officers were
the work was hard but
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Marcel Gelinas, 70 Tw
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Bellevue, workman: "I
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Camille Nadeau, 109 Fif
Pointe aux Trembles, fo
"We got on all right."
Camille Naud, truck
Rouyn: "The food was n
otherwise everything was
Roger Chouinard,
clerk, Rouyn: "I would
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I guess she misses me."

12

MONTREAL STANDARD. 9 NOV 1940
D. SIZOO PTE. WHEATLEY C. "A" COY.
COMPLETED TRAINING PERIOD T[illegible]
N PAM T.C. NO 40 FARNHAM P.Q.

Trainee Found 30 Days in Camp Not Long Enough

Colin Wheatley, 21-year-old Montrealer, is one of the 25,000 young Canadians who recently returned from a Military Training Centre after spending 30 days learning the rudiments of soldiering. Another batch of young men will soon be leaving for their spell of compulsory military training. In The Standard magazine section a few weeks ago Wheatley told how it felt to go to camp. Here he tells how it feels to come home.

Colin Wheatley

By COLIN WHEATLEY

THE WAR is not over, yet a great many Canadians have just left their soldiering behind them. The thirty-day training period for the 21-year-old man has gone, and gone so quickly that most of us did not notice its passing. We are home again, and about to return to our civilian occupations, just when camp life was getting into motion.

We were fortunate in having favorable weather at our training centre. The few rainy days that we did have were mostly at the weekends, just to cheer everybody up. The mornings were decidedly cool, and unless we heard the bugle or looked at a watch we didn't know whether it was morning or not, because it was dark until about seven o'clock.

There were cases of men who fell asleep early in the evening only to be awakened shortly before lights out and told that reveille had just sounded. The unfortunates hopped out of bed, dressed and then sheepishly crawled back to bed, grunting about the evils of neighbors. The days were mild for the most part, and usually sunny.

New Life

Everybody became tanned about the face and neck, except for an arc on the right temple where the forage cap protected it. It was great to be out-of-doors, and to work where the sun and wind could be felt. Not only the appetite becomes keener, every part seems to turn over a new leaf and to enjoy life. Moving about the fields even though they were a trifle muddy was a very welcome change, and did everybody good. The A.T. and field training periods were by far the most enjoyable parts of the training and most of us wished that we could have spent a larger part of the time on them.

The change from civilian to military life was, for most, very noticeable at meal times. The food was good and there was enough for everybody, but the way it was served caused everyone to kick at some time or other. The men were so used to having food placed before them in a certain way that when a different method appeared it was outrageous. "Grab as grab can" became the chief method of getting a meal.

Often more energy was expended in getting the food than was gained by eating it, and even when some had grabbed all they could they couldn't eat it all. Usually those who grabbed the most left the most and crabbed the most about how hard it was to get anything, and then righteously howled when they saw any food being left over.

Different Tastes

Then there were some who had been brought up to eat anything. They were never allowed to leave anything on their plates at home. It is difficult to say what "anything" is but it appeared to be a very flexible amount. Probably the most amusing were those who ate heartily and devoured any food that got in the way, until someone found something to complain about, and then they would glower suspiciously at whatever they were eating and exclaim: "Aw, it's terrible. I can't eat this stuff. It's poisonous."

Throwing up their hands in disgust they would push the food away and then with a very peculiar look remember that they had just eaten half a plate full. A few gentlemen with strong but limited imaginations kept some from overeating with vivid tales about the origin of one or two of the courses. It was always disgusting but occasionally entertaining. If we never get any food that is worse or less scarce than that which we got at camp none of us will have cause or reason to complain. But there is still no place like home when it comes to meals.

0800 hours was the beginning of the working day. The men were paraded and inspected to see that they had shaved and had a neat appearance. The majority kept the equipment in good condition and did not try to get away with any rough stuff but a few succeeded in making life awkward for themselves.

The mornings were usually mechanical affairs. The first few hours most of us yawned quite happily and somehow or other managed to keep wide enough awake to follow the commands. Towards dinner time there was a noticeable pickup and the commands could be distinguished easily and were obeyed with whatever alacrity that could be summoned. It was almost like being back at school again, one difference being the affection with which the N.C.O.'s address their pupils. Such loving terms! The life of an N.C.O. is probably the toughest in the army.

They have to sleep and live with the men and yet maintain the discipline so necessary in such an organization. The afternoons were not such a steady diet of drill as the mornings were. Often games were played to test how much or how well the instruction was being taken in. Everybody joined in the games with good will and got a lot of kick out of some of them.

Outlets For Energy

The route marches took place in the afternoon and were excellent outlets for excess energy, especially when the command to march easy was given. Songs of all descriptions and degree skipped from tonsil to tonsil in their own time, and they must have liked it because they came back for more. We were never marched for any great distance, twelve miles being the longest march that we had, and therefore we were not greatly troubled with sore feet, although some did wish they had never seen an army book. The ten-minute rest after fifty minutes of marching was welcome but nobody, at least in our platoon, was ready to collapse.

Field engineering was also an excess energy dissipation. We were instructed in the art of digging trenches and constructing barbed wire entanglements. Several of the fellows went to it with gusto but only one or two could claim to be masters of either pick or shovel. The hours we spent in the fields and bluffs practicing field craft were a lot of fun. In such work everyone has a chance to use his own initiative and it gets rid of the idea of cannon fodder.

Everyone is more or less living by his own wits and pitting his own cunning against that of the enemy. The officers pointed out the blatant mistakes and shewed us that even in the army, common sense plays a very big part. Crawling on one's stomach across a field is not as easy or as dignified as sitting in a parlor chair, which probably accounts for the attitude of some of those who consider such actions a waste of time.

The work we had to do on the range was looked forward to by all. Most of us were not in the least bit used to rifles of the army calibre and considering that many had never fired a round in their lives the result was not too startling. The bull and target jumped about too much and seldom stayed still unless no one was firing. We were allowed a total of twenty-five rounds in four doses and at the end we were all hitting the target; one or two had trouble hitting their own targets, and some were getting the highest possible score. The range work was a good example of why discipline is so important. It is not hard to imagine what a few careless men could do.

Gas Instruction

Respirators, gas masks, were issued to us and we got an idea from the lectures and instruction of what might happen in a gas attack. The different types of gases, their distinguishing characteristics and their uses were explained, thus clearing up in most of the men's minds many false impressions. We all knew that there was such a thing as gas but only a few had any idea of the importance of chemical warfare, and therefore the work was very interesting. When I went to the camp I had a very limited idea of army life. There were rough spots, but taken as a whole I enjoyed the 30 days. My only complaint is that I believe 30 days is not long enough. That is not to say that the time was wasted or that nothing was learned, but that the time allotted for training is much too short. How can anyone, entirely ignorant of the subject, hope to even grasp the fundamentals within thirty days, of a profession that takes years to become familiar with? By the time the next training period comes around only the drill will be remembered, and that but roughly, so that of necessity the work covered will be more or less the same as that of the previous period. Progress will indeed be slow.

The Other Side

The permanent staff and instructors had the toughest assignment, as they had to try to make us into something resembling soldiers. Nearly all our platoon had the chance to try to drill a squad a few days before we left, and to stand and look for a few minutes at the assorted faces and sizes before us gave us an idea of what an instructor goes through. The camp was in good condition and all the men were made as comfortable as possible. Certainly everybody did not get everything as they would have liked it or even as they would have had it at home, but to compare civilian and military life as to comforts is but a waste of time. Everything has advantages and disadvantages. We were treated with firmness but never harshly. And one more thing: the C.S.M.'s stories were as enjoyable as any part of the camp life.

* * *

FARNHAM CANTEEN BUSY

700 Trainees Used It Daily, 'Y' Reports

An average of 700 men have made daily use of the Y.M.C.A. canteen at the Farnham trainees' camp, according to the first monthly report issued since the start of the compulsory military training period by Bill Slaten, secretary of the "Y" hut.

Equipment for sports and small games, including football, softball, horseshoes, checkers, chess, cribbage, ping pong, playing cards, is supplied by the "Y." A skating rink will be constructed and its operation will be in the hands of the "Y" secretary and his assistants.

Mr. Slaten's report discloses that 10,000 match booklets were given away free to the men as well as 10,000 sheets of writing paper and 7,000 envelopes.

Montreal Gazette 19 Nov 1940

Minstrel Show For Trainees

NOV 19 1940

THE Y.M.H.A. Minstrel Show which has attracted record crowds at its annual performance and has been praised highly, will go to Farnham this evening to entertain the new group of trainees at that training centre. With a full cast o fover 50, the show will include original songs, opera parodies, dances, gags and everything that goes with a real old minstrel show. One of the features is the five Cupid Dolls, prominent "Y" athletes, who are all members of the 6th (Duke of Connaught's) Hussars, N.P.A.M.

This performance is the forerunner of a series of shows to be put on at various military camps throughout the province. Transportation for the cast will be provided by the active Transportation Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress.

Montreal Gazette 22 Oct 1940

SECOND ARMY CALL IS SET FOR NOV. 22

Young Farmers Exempted from First Group Will Now Be Summoned

AGES WILL BE 21 TO 23

Notices to Be Mailed Out at Once—Defence Department Sets Quota at 29,600 Men

Ottawa, October 27.—(C)—Young farmers whose military training was postponed in October in order not to take them away from the fall ploughing and other work will get the call for the second training period in Canada's 39 militia training centres, Maj.-Gen. L. R LaFleche Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, announced tonight.

Gen. LaFleche said in a statement that instructions have been sent to divisional registrars of National War Services boards across Canada to mail out notices immediately calling up men for the second training period starting November 22.

Notices will be sent to single men or childless widowers in the 21-year-old class who were not called for the first training period and to 22-year-olds. In some administrative divisions a small number of 23-year-old men will be called after the younger age groups have been exhausted.

The notices will direct the men to report to a physician of their choice for medical examination. The examining phyicians forward their reports to divisional registrars and the men found fit for military duty will receive a further notice to report for training.

Requisition from the Department of National Defence for the second training period calls for 29,600 men. The quota for each province is, Prince Edward Island, 250; Nova Scotia, 1,000; New Brunswick, 1,000; Quebec, 9,350; Ontario, 9,750; Manitoba, 2,000; Saskatchewan, 2,000; Alberta, 2,250; British Columbia, 2,000.

The call for the first training period, starting October 9, had an objective of 29,500 men. Of these 27,559 reported to the training centres and of the latter number 2,034 were found unfit on examination by military doctors.

The speed with which the first call was sent out and the fact many men failed to state on their registration cards that they were students or were already in the Non-Permanent Active Militia were among reasons given for the first call not producing the number of men required.

Men in the training centres now will complete their training November 8 and the period intervening between that date and November 22 will be used by training centre staffs for cleaning up the centres, disinfecting bedding and getting in new supplies.

Starting on November 22 the new group of recruits will finish their 30-day training stretch in ample time to get home for Christmas.

"The general tendency is that young men desire to undergo their military training as early as possible," said the General's statement. "In the first call the military training of those engaged in farming was postponed until November. These men will be the first to be notified to report on November 22."

DRAFT PLANS MADE FOR SECOND GROUP

Notices Now Being Prepared by Registrar—Exact Date Not Yet Known

Headquarters of the Montreal division, Department of National War Services, will start this week preparing notices for the second batch of young men to be called up for compulsory military training, it was learned from Pierre Decary, divisional registrar, at the week-end.

No definite date has been given by Ottawa as yet for the start of training by the second group of draftees, but it is assumed that it will be in the vicinity of November 20, the understanding being that the second lot will go to camp six weeks after the initial class.

If this assumption proves correct, the second group will be able to complete their month of military training in time to get home for Christmas.

Those who were called up first were in the 21-year-old and 22-year-old classes. Many in the former group were exempted from the initial call as they were occupied in seasonal occupations. Mr. Decary said that the first notices to be prepared for the second month's period of training will be for the 21-year class members who can now be spared from their work. The others will be 22-year members and possibly 23-year men. Those subject to this training are single men and widowers without children, British subjects, as of July 15, 1940.

While the National War Services regulations provide for the progressive calling up of single men and widowers without children all the way from 21 years of age to 45 years of age, it was stated by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of National War Services, in September that men between the ages of 21 and 24 are expected to provide all the recruits necessary for Canada's immediate military training program.

Mr. Decary said he was awaiting full particulars regarding the men called up who did not report for camp training October 9. He was not certain as to the exact number of delinquents. His office would look into the reasons and take what action seemed appropriate.

Montreal Star Tuesday Oct 29th.

Two Chaplains To Be Named

Both Will Be Catholic And for Huntingdon And Farnham Camps

Catholic chaplains will be named in the near future for the non-permanent Active Militia training centres at Farnham and Huntingdon, it was announced today by Rev. Major E. Chartier, head of the Catholic chaplain service for Military District No. 4.

At present there is a chaplain attached to the staff of each of the eight training centres in the district, six Catholic and two Protestant clergymen. In addition there is a part-time Protestant chaplain at Sherbrooke.

Two of the eight centres, Farnham and Huntingdon, were originally set aside for English-speaking trainees, and Protestant chaplains were assigned to them. Later, it was decided that one English centre was enough to accommodate the English-speaking men in the district and French-speaking trainees were sent to Huntingdon, leaving Farnham as the only English-speaking camp.

Huntingdon now has a preponderant number of Catholic trainees, and it has been decided to place a Catholic chaplain there, Major Chartier announced. Farnham, he added, will also have a Catholic chaplain, for a check-up has shown that 350 of the 1,000 trainees are Catholics.

It was also learned today that rosaries, Bibles and medals will be distributed by the Knights of Columbus tomorrow afternoon at 4.45 o'clock to members of the Victoria Rifles. The presentation will take place on St. Helen's Island.

8,000 HERE CALLED FOR SECOND DRAFT

Montreal Gazette

Notices Sent Out on Week-End to Men of 21 and 22 Years of Age

Oct 28th

Thousands of notices went out from Montreal headquarters over the week-end to the second group of young men of 21 and 22 years of age who are to be called up for 30 days of military training.

These notices, the final lot of which will go in the mails today, instruct the receivers to report within three days to a doctor of their choosing for medical examination to find out if they are fit to undergo the month's period of compulsory training.

Eight thousand notices will be sent out in all from Montreal headquarters to men in this district, which comprises 42 electoral divisions, reaching beyond Three Rivers. Only 6,500 of the men so notified will be called for training, the extra number of notices being sent to ensure the full number after the elimination of those rejected as unfit and those given exemptions because of the seasonal character of their work or because a delay has been asked by employers, and granted.

Training for the second group is due to begin on November 22, which will get the boys home in time for Christmas.

Pierre Decary, registrar for this district, pointed out over the week-end that there is no medical fee for the examination, the government taking care of the cost. Doctors are urged by Mr. Decary to send in their reports as soon as possible, with the comments written as plainly as possible, and with the classification and serial call number in the upper left hand corner. The reports should be sent to Pierre Decary, divisional registrar, Transportation Building, Montreal.

In the case of a change in address from that given when the national registration was taken, notice should be sent to Mr. Decary giving the new address and electoral district, and the old address and electoral district.

If insufficient men are available in the 21 and 22-year-old class, some may be taken from the 23-year class. These are the same age groups used in the first class called early this month. Under the Ottawa proclamation issued September 14 single men and childless widowers from 21 to 24 are subject to call for compulsory military training of 30 days.

Montreal Standard

Second Call To Camps

Ottawa, Oct. 26—(C.P.)—The call goes out this week-end to the next batch of young men who will fill Canada's 39 military training centres for the second 30-day compulsory training period, it was made known at the Department of National War Services today.

Divisional registrars have been making up their lists of those to be called for some time, and it is understood all is in readiness to get notices away in registered mail to the young men selected. After their approval by physicians as being in proper physical shape for training, the recruits will report Nov. 22 at designated centres throughout the country.

TRAINEES ARE CAUTIONED

Montreal Gazette Oct 30th 1940

Those Who Want Delay Have 8 Days Grace

All requests for postponement of the compulsory military training by those to whom notices and medical forms have already been sent must be made within eight days from the date appearing on the notices, Pierre Decary, divisional registrar, said yesterday.

Notification has been sent to about 8,000 young men between 21 and 22, called for the second training period which will begin on November 22 and conclude on December 21, in time for Christmas. In connection with the second training period, Mr. Decary pointed out that all men must report to a medical doctor for their examination within three days. All doctors are urged to insert the serial call number of the man, make his classification, sign the forms and return them immediately to the divisional registrar.

There will be seven French training centres, and one English, the latter being at Farnham, the registrar noted.

Montreal Star Oct 31st 1940.

To Prosecute Draft Dodgers

Ottawa Announces Court Action to Be Taken Soon

Ottawa, Oct. 31 — (C.P.) — Just how many men evaded the first call for military training which started last Oct. 9 has not come to the attention of Ottawa authorities yet but at the Department of National War Services it was said today that prosecutions of those who dodged the call illegally may be expected shortly.

It was explained that any follow-up action on these persons is a matter for the administrative boards into which Canada was divided for registration.

Full particulars on those who defied the orders to proceed to military training centres for Oct. 9 is in the hands of the divisional registrars.

Any legal action taken will be under the National War Services Regulations, a section of which reads:

"Every man called out pursuant to these regulations and certified by an examining physician to be fit for military training who fails or refuses to report within the time limited by and in accordance with the terms of the notice given to him shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months with or without hard labor, or to a fine not exceeding $200 and not less than $50 or to both imprisonment and such fine."

PLAYERS AND ORGANS

Weaknesses of Our 30-Day Training

The so-called 30-day scheme is a complete reversal of military precedent, and has every student of military science completely guessing. In the first place, it is essentially foreign to Canadian military constitution, and does not in any respect properly interpret our Militia Act. In going into details I will studiously refrain from discussing the situation in any political sense, confining my remarks to an exclusive review of the mechanics. In this era of total warfare, any expedient that falls short of just that is not only a serious error, but is emphatically flirting with sure disaster, since it necessarily delivers into the hands of potential enemies certain positive advantages, sure to be exploited by an antagonist if and when he strikes. It is a further feature of this supremely perilous moment that none are in a position to know positively what may eventuate from day to day. Therefore, it is not only sound logic, but animal self-preservation to systematically and completely prepare for the very worst.

Consequently, logical pursuit of this obvious policy involves 101 per cent. militarization, more especially for numerically small nations, and particularly one such as ours, having the added burden of vast concentrated wealth with territory out of all proportion to its populace.

Apropos to all this, there exist traditionally very basic and academic reasons why this country must unavoidably depend to a major degree on the system known to military science as militia-citizen soldiery—for the defence of its realm. Therefore, there is no departure in precedent in the term Active Militia; indeed, were the taxpayers required to subscribe to a standing pro army of, say, half a million men, in the nature of a permanent proposition, it is safe to say that there would be universal opposition, whether advisable or not from a purely military point of view. Accordingly, the supreme wisdom of our fathers and their expert military advisers—all skilled professionals—not quasi-soldiers, political opportunists, and quacks—conferred upon us as part of our constitution a thoroughly indigenous citizen military system in the fact of our Active Militia, in no way ramified and complicated by the various alphabetical combinations now mushrooming out in profusion from all quarters. Nor was it admitted as practicable in fact that, destined to be a nation compelled to industrial expedient to earn our daily bread, and numerically small as nations go, we would be in any position to aspire to anything more than a drop in the bucket extra-territorially, thereby aligning ourselves with powers accustomed to counting whole corps where we compute battalions relatively. However, against the possibility that we might be obliged by circumstances to "defend" Canada from without, it was written into our Militia Act, "anywhere within or beyond Canada for the defence thereof." This then enables the Governor-General-in-Council to put our Canadian Militia, if necessary, in the field BEYOND Canada. This being the case, it is not necessary to resort to the alphabet, at all, in order to raise special detachments of the Canadian Militia, and send them either to the U.K., China or Iceland, as the case may be. They still remain the Canadian Militia, even if temporarily brigaded as per expedient, for if these units were to suffer wastage inoperable to field service, they must necessarily be replenished, and from the base depots of each unit territorially. Thus, if the Sherbrooke Regiment had a detachment at Singapore, essential reinforcements for that unit would come from its base depot at Sherbrooke. These basic facts are not understood either by the Canadian populace generally, or by the majority of those entrusted with the business of administration. If they did, there would be none of the muddling that is going merrily on now.

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Now on the question of territorial service in Canada. As before stated we already have a substantial and properly founded structure, whether for extra or territorial employment, and the whole essence is so facile and simple that one marvels at the wholly stupid and unnecessary departures, all of which involve not only a vast welter of needless duplication but pile up manifold expenditures with minimum effect. I mean in this respect that in order to train the eligible male population with relevance and efficiency, we already have our Canadian Militia, which provides at all times, and under every expedient, a complete and elastic framework, implemented in the most supreme degree by the Militia Act. Thus, "the Governor-General-in-Council may call up any or all of the male inhabitants for service

"THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING . . ."

IT took only a week of experience of the N.P.A.M. training centres to convince many senior officers in the military district that the thirty days' instruction to be given young men of twenty-one and twenty-two years of age would be entirely justified. These officers, who as members of the General Staff know every move in the game, maintained privately—their positions prevented them from declaring themselves publicly—that if the young men at these training centres derived a true perspective of army life from their experiences there, the scheme would have proved its value.

One does not need to go to the military authorities today, after the centres have been open but a brief two weeks, to realize that the young men who probably went with apprehension and, most likely, without conviction, have achieved that new outlook which the older, more experienced and wiser heads in Ottawa and elsewhere believed it was possible to induce. Evidence of this comes from disinterested people who have visited the centres and have talked with the men. It comes from St. Jerome and Huntingdon no less than from Farnham.

What it does mean, and what it has been left to Australia to point out to our doubters and croakers in Canada, is that the present policy apparently will ensure a plentiful supply of recruits for the Canadian Active Service Force and the Non-Permanent Active Militia. According to a cabled despatch from Melbourne, 19,525 out of the 50,000 young men who have received training in Australian camps have enlisted for overseas service after leaving the camps.

The Canadian training centres have still a fortnight of the initial course of instruction to run. Thereafter will come the test as to whether Canada's young, physically fit manhood will respond to the call of country as the need arises. From all the evidence now available, there seems no reasonable doubt that they will.

with the Militia." To wit, the simple posting of proclamations to that effect, with the subsequent reporting of every effective under the Act to the constituted base depot of Active Militia in his particular area, there to be medically examined by the depot medical officers attached, attested if physically within the standards set, and posted to a component unit, thence to receive recruit training so many nights per week as laid down with eventual absorption into the permanent strength of his unit, where he would continue to partake of the regular curriculum of annual platoon, company or battalion training, culminating at the end of the cycle in, perhaps, a month's field training at a camp of instruction where he would learn something of the application of what knowledge he had acquired, in general operations.

This is all so simple and clear to the student of military science that he cannot refrain from criticism of a complicated and virtually absurd expedient, that without either precedent or adequate excuse, transports thousands of men long distances from their domiciles, at huge additional cost to the public, there to undergo a species of squad drill, at the conclusion of which the so-called "training centre" will cheerfully release the batch of "trainees," who will be obligingly scattered to the four winds, there to blissfully forget the inconsequent smattering they could acquire in the 30-days cram.

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Military precedent has no basis for the training of recruits at centres. Troops cannot be employed in any degree except under regimental control and authority, which is where they develop esprit de corps, and grow familiar with permanent organization. And for this positive reason. The established axioms of military procedure have been developed out of the practical infallible experience of accumulative centuries. These do not change in principle, though methods do, but whether you fight with supermechanization or primeval instruments, general rules of mass combat remain inexorably the same. In other words, a fighting machine, to be effective at all, must be thoroughly trained and grounded in the initial expedient of mutual support. In sport they call it "team work." For instance, you might assemble together temporarily and without previous association an aggregation of the most renowned hockey stars in a game, say, with some amateur organization of indifferent accomplishment, and sport experts will bear me out that in such an event, the star assembly would most likely go down to defeat before the higher developed and practised team-play of the lesser men. As before mentioned, this is called in army parlance mutual support, which is to say that in military expedient as elsewhere, effective consolidation is developed only through intensive and permanently established association not only in the manipulation of complicated field operations, but beginning in the lesser squad body, wherein every man has his allotted and permanent place, thoroughly knows his mates and superiors intimately and has been rehearsed in his respective role so that it has become sheer instinct. To this end, I quote the experts of the British general staff, who maintain on all counts that it takes exactly three years to intensively develop just that instinctive reaction on the part of full-time professionals; in fact, the factor of mutual support is so emphatically recognized that an elder brother or a parent may demand, under provisions of the Army Act, transfer of his next-of-kin to his own corps whether the latter is willing or not. Our established militia system, having been incepted by skilled specialists in the first place, reproduces all these essential factors in the existence of permanent regimental and corps organizations, primarily intended to form the basic framework for established machines of war to function effectively as such in the event of emergency.

Incidentally, it is perfectly well recognized that a system of part-time citizen military organization cannot emphatically develop the same high degree of perfection attainable to full-time professionals; nor is it at all intended as such; but it DOES, if effectively conducted according to established principle, contain every satisfactory potentiality for the eventual development of similarly high perfection under it and if mobilized; but the 30-day training centre plan does none of these things, and systematically defies all basic military precedent, since these so-called "trainees" are not mobilized effectives; are not organized under permanent regimental and corps formations, but are reared up out of the ground on an ephemeral and haphazard temporary structure of flimsy and unsound design destined for nothing at all but impotent oblivion after an absurdly brief experience under similarly heterogeneous and indiscriminately assembled groups of detached superiors, the whole entirely lacking in the essential feature of unit esprit de corps so utterly indispensable if any attempt at all is to be made towards permanent war machine organization, here or elsewhere. Further, it is part-and-parcel of established military regimentalism that every such unit is designed in itself to carry on in perpetuity the function of instruction and coherent command under any and all eventuality.

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Let us examine further the other fundamental weaknesses in this anomalous set-up. The call-up is of a piecemeal variety, furnishing military training only in part to a meagre portion of the available populace at a time. As before stated, there is emphatically no use in attempting a measure that falls short of the total if and when there is imminent possibility of engagement with opponents who are eminently total and major in anything they undertook in military expedient. Therefore, if such defensive measures against these adversaries are limited in any characteristic, the dangerous advantage is being deliberately delivered into the hands of the enemy, even before he has engaged. Thus, it is perfectly well recognized that if we in Canada are destined to engage in military operations on our own soil, at all, and accordingly must need any effectives in this expedient, we shall inevitably need every available man capable of combatant service on this Canadian territory, and everywhere in that realm simultaneously. In consequence, we must lay comprehensive plans against a general and pressing need of every effective; in short, we must prepare for the very worst for if it emerges at all, it will be just and all of that, and not a single degree less.

Here we perceive the utter and abiding fallacy of a provision that limits preparation, that deliberately imposes an expedient that calmly aims at the undertaking of providing a mere palliative in military instruction of extremely sketchy nature, and to only a virtual handful of the available populace over a period of grave and potentially disastrous years, the while leaving a vast and majority mass of the whole population capable of combatant service training, in the limbo, completely beyond and outside the scheme, and thereby blissfully without utterly essential military instruction and permanent effective organization.

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In launching so violent a criticism of this anomalous plan, it would be an omission not to recommend what should have been carried out, indeed what every competent student of the subject anticipated would be undertaken, namely, first, a complete call-up of every available man capable of combatant service on our soil, simultaneously, and with the militia corps in his own home area; his medical examination at the corps H.Q. of such militia unit by the competent medical officers there attached, and where he would after due attestation, be posted to undergo regimental recruit instruction under the permanent corps staff, and with whom he would be obliged to serve in perpetuity in the field. This would then continue to be his own corps, his regiment, for whose honor and renown he would fight to the last among his mates and intimates—his own kin. There would be no purpose nor place then for a national war service department fifth wheel to the coach, and a very appreciable economy would be here effected in public expenditures, for there would be emphatically no call whatever to transport thousands of potential "trainees" great distances across country to so-called training centres, there to undergo 30 days' virtual squad drill—an elementary form of military instruction that could be infinitely more effectively carried on at the territorial depot of his local corps several nights per week, thus obviating enforced absence of thousands of young men from farms and industries and their own domicile areas for the totally inadequate and extremely irrelevant period of 30 days.

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Further, the alternative scheme would involve organization in various rural areas of new incorporations of active militia, something that is urgently needed to effectively cover the whole of Canada from sea to sea with established corps of rifle infantry, mechanized according to modern requirements, and thereby effectively mobile for the relevant territorial defence of every area of the outlying country which at this writing represents vast and dangerous gaps, in any one of which at this moment enemy parachutist troops could be let down in force, there to set up the most effective and troublesome diversions in our very midst. A comprehensive scheme of rural militia, however, established throughout the entire country, and where not now existing, could by means of their own local corps intelligence alone control and effectively combat not only fifth column activity—in some areas at this time extremely active—but render concentration and destructive diversions of direct enemy air operations in the open territory, now wide open, at least subdued till reinforcements from the main centres arrived in force to break up such occupations. All this would be carried out actually as part-and-parcel of the regular corps training locally, wherewith it would be necessary only to maintain part of the corps staffs on full-time duty for the time being in conjunction with, perhaps, small details on post to guard regimental depots containing arms and ammunition. Further, there are enough unemployed effectives across Canada and in sufficient force in every rural district from which to easily detail the full-time men, all of whom would incidentally be undergoing the usual curriculum of annual militia training which in itself if carried out according to precedent and strictly by the book and with the full benefit of the Militia Act, is more than sufficient to provide a complete and satisfactory militarization for Canada, whereby even if the worst did happen, and our fellow-Britons were compelled to back up to our coastal areas for a last stand, we would accordingly be in a position to bring them full and effective aid proudly knowing of course Canadian industry was equally and efficiently organized to do its part.

H. C. HOWARD, R.O. (Captain)
Chambly Canton, P.Q.

WEA ER FORECAST
Partly cloudy and moderately cold
For complete weather reports see Page Sixteen.

The Gazette.

Temperature Yesterday
Max., 37; Min., 32
Same Date Last Year
Max., 30; Min., 18
Saturday, November 18, of last year:
Max. 43; Min. 29
McGILL OBSERVATORY READINGS

VOL. CLXIX. No. 276 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1940.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

4 Months Camp Training May be Given Trial; Future Officers Must First Serve in Ranks

BRITAIN TO BE CONSULTED ON LENGTHENING OF PERIOD, RALSTON SAYS IN COMMONS

PRESENTS REPORT

Effect on Wartime Production Will Be Decisive Factor

EQUIPMENT ALSO VITAL

Two More 30-Day Camps Due — Minister Reviews Progress Since August

By F. C. MEARS

(Gazette Resident Correspondent)

Ottawa, November 15.—Lengthening of the compulsory training period for single men from thirty days to four months has been considered by the war committee of the Cabinet for some time, and it may be given a trial after he personally consults with the British Government next month, Defence Minister J. L. Ralston told the House today in a lengthy report on military activities since last August.

The Defence Minister also disclosed that aspirants to commissions in the Canadian army must first pass through the ranks from private up.

There will be at least two more thirty-day training periods, the Minister assured commoners—one opening on November 22 and the third opening early in January. Also Col. Ralston pointed out that any extension of the training period would involve some system of exemptions or extended postponements to meet the demands of wartime production.

This question of extension of the training period had been under "repeated review both by myself, the war committee of the Cabinet, and by the staff," said Col. Ralston. He himself had told of this study some time ago, and Major-General S. D. Crerar had mentioned it in an address at Ottawa last month, but he stressed the point that in all these studies careful consideration had to be given to the probable effect of a lengthened period on war-time production.

Such an extension, too, depended upon the equipment available, but regarding equipment Col. Ralston said: "We can now see prospects of increased equipment which will make a longer period of training possible." Industry, he said, had feared the effect of the present training plan particularly in the reading up of the lower age classes, but no think industry's fears disturbed production were warranted, and his department had made it as easy as possible in co-operation with industry, but in competition with it.

"We have gone further," said the Defence Minister, "and are preparing to undertake the training of the bulk of the tradesmen we will require in the army. We have gone further and have indicated to the departments concerned that we are ready to consider granting extended leave of absence to enlisted men in Canada who can be spared and whose services are requested by their former employers in connection with war-time production."

While frankly admitting no one expected a trained soldier could be turned out in thirty days Col. Ralston made no apologies for the present compulsory training scheme. "The real success of the undertaking," he told the House, "lay in the fact that Canadians accepted this new principle of compulsory training as a necessary part of our war activity, and our 25,000 young men made that acceptance a living practical reality by the keenness and enthusiasm which they displayed at the 29 military centres in the last four weeks."

TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

"We face a long war and must use our man-power resources to the best advantage," said the Defence Minister, in indicating what must be considered in the selection and training of junior officers. "We shall meet a highly-trained and efficient enemy and must, therefore, insist that all officers attain a high standard of leadership." He announced that for the future every candidate for a commission in the Canadian army must first pass through the ranks.

Declaring that this system had been based on the lessons of the experiences of the last war and on the present practice in the British army, Col. Ralston stated that selected candidates for commission had passed through the ranks they would be given the status of officer cadets and would be trained for their commissions at officer training centres.

"We have now winter quarters in Canada for about 150,000 troops, compared with less than 50,000 in the winter of 1939-40," said the Minister in picturing the problem of erection of winter camps. The more important army camps were at Debert and Sussex, in the Maritime command at Valcartier in Quebec, Camp Borden and Petawawa in Ontario, at Shilo in Manitoba, [illegible] camps under construction [illegible] $22,000,000 had been spent to [illegible] addition to nearly $9,000,000 for [illegible] ary training centres.

"We still have to face the fact of a serious shortage in equipment and armament and we shall have to face that fact for probably a good while yet in many instances," said Col. Ralston, turning to the question of equipping the troops and answering the specific queries contained in Conservative Leader R. B. Hanson's speech.

"Everybody knows," said Col. Ralston, "the overwhelming demand which has been made on industrial production. Everyone knows the necessity for United Kingdom industry to produce for the services over there. Everybody knows the colossal demands on United States production because of increased United Kingdom demands and of the United States itself. Canada has had thrown on it a burden of production of war materials which is unprecedented both in quantity and variety, and the Defence Minister has necessitated not only augmenting existing industries but creating many new ones. The policy has been and must be that, with the front line in England, the needs of that front line have first consideration. We have gone short and we shall not hesitate to go short, so long as the material we produce is needed over there.

"We have practically overlooked the requirements for our troops in the field and equipment for our troops at home. We believe the situation is well in hand with Britain for a year ahead," said Col. Ralston, answering Mr. Hanson's question. The staff was satisfied that the rifle requirements would be adequately met both for the C.A.S.F. and for training. Steps had been taken, the Minister said, to meet future needs until production commenced in Canada.

Through plans made by his department a factory had been completed and production began. The production of 303 small arms ammunition, he added, would reach the scale he had pictured last July, and he was satisfied this production would adequately meet their needs.

Weekly deliveries of the Bren machine gun were steadily increasing, and by the end of the year production would be three times as many guns as were called for by the contract.

FIELD GUNS DISTRIBUTED.

Field guns for the training and operational units of the C.A.S.F. troops had been distributed, said Col. Ralston. Equipment was now ready for issue to one-third of the N.P.A.M. units. Plans had been made which would provide a first main body of these units with field artillery for training. Moreover, the department, he said, had sufficient field guns to equip a third and fourth division 25-pounders would be available in 1941.

Canadian concerns were rapidly producing signal equipment for training made up from standard commercial parts, and these, said the Minister, were being augmented by thousands of sets from the United States, and two of the largest concerns in Canada were working in co-operation on the production of the latest British pattern of service equipment, which would be received early in the new year.

Work on production of tanks was proceeding as fast as possible at the Angus shops in Montreal, said Col. Ralston, and other plants would also soon be employed in making tanks. As for motor vehicles and tractors, "production has been most gratifying," said the Defence Minister, "and we have more than once agreed to subordinate our requirements to those of the United Kingdom in order that there should be no lack in the front line." Shells were being made in a number of plants as well as in the arsenal, and there were prospects of a rapid expansion of this production.

Government policy, said the Minister, continued to be steps to make Canada, to the maximum extent self-supporting and self-sustaining in munitions of war in addition to rapidly becoming a greater exporter of armaments to Britain. "We shall have produced or procured every item which is obtainable to complete our military requirements to carry out effectively the task we have set for ourselves in what now appears to be a war not of months but of years."

"Our plans and preparations," said Col. Ralston, in conclusion, "are and must be made in conjunction with those of our Commonwealth partner, the United Kingdom, and of the other Dominions. Since the front line is on the English Channel it is vital that we maintain the closest contact with operations in that sphere of operations. That must be not only unity of purpose but unity of planning and execution. Our strength multiplies by integration. If it is team work which wins, for this reason," said the Defence Minister, "I expect before long to visit the United Kingdom, accompanied by some of the headquarters staff, to consult on many matters of common interest. I want to make sure that our own project will be developed in closest relation to Britain's needs, and I am sure we all desire that plans and preparations will be such that we will be contributing not only all our strength but our most effective strength, to help defeat and destroy the menace to freedom and to life itself."

Munitions Minister C. D. Howe will make a statement to the House on Monday regarding the progress of munitions-making, and later in the week there will be reports from Air Minister C. G. Power, Naval Minister Angus Macdonald, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley and Minister of Mines and Resources Thomas Crerar, on the activities of their departments.

Another from Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, will deal with the progress of National War Services, on the activities of registration and on drives throughout the country to raise war funds.

Montreal Gazette
10 Oct 1940.

COLONEL RECOUNTS BLACK WATCH SAGA

History and Traditions of Highland Regiment Discussed by Col. P. P. Hutchison

UNIT'S RECORD PRAISED

Local Regiment, Founded in 1862, Had Outstanding Record in World War Battles

How the traditions of the independent Highland companies formed in Scotland in 1725 are carried on today by the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was told to members of the Kiwanis Club at their luncheon meeting in the Windsor Hotel yesterday by Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., officer commanding the regiment.

The Black Watch was originally a policing unit, formed to help control the disorders after the Scottish rebellion of 1715 and its tartan dark green, dark blue and black. It was therefore the corps of black watch, or guard. Col. Hutchison explained.

The founding of the unit into a regiment, of the nine with the number (42nd) in 1749 and its early wars were detailed by the speaker. It went to the Low Countries in 1793 and also served in Ireland. In 1796 it came to America and in 1798 both the 42nd and 73rd battalions marched into Montreal with Gen. Amherst. Units served too in India, in Egypt in the Peninsula wars and the Highlanders were also in at the kill at Waterloo.

An incident in the regiment's history in 1851 was told by Col. Hutchison as follows:

"The Birkenhead, a troopship, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in a storm and was driven on a reef. A detachment of the 73rd was aboard. The Highlanders fell in on deck, the officers in mess kit straight from dinner. They helped the women and children into the boats, then formed up on parade, and stood to attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank."

The glorious record of the Imperial Battalions in the Great War was told by the speaker, who also explained how Royal Highland Regiments in many parts of the world are all affiliated.

UNIT FOUNDED IN 1862

The local unit was founded in 1862 as the Royal Light Infantry. There were many changes in name, and in 1905 the Canadian regiment became formally allied with the Black Watch. The same year the armory on Bleury street was built.

The Canadian unit won many honors in the last war and was the only Canadian regiment to have three battalions at the front to fight their way up the slopes of Vimy together. There were 11,954 officers and men who served, of whom 2,613 were killed and 6,014 wounded. There were 121 decorated, six with the Victoria Cross and 26 battle honors were awarded.

"It is a record which was unequalled by any other Canadian regiment," said Col. Hutchison.

Now, the Black Watch has its 1st battalion overseas, practically another battalion in training as reinforcements for the 1st, a holding unit in England, two non-permanent battalions here and many officers and men acting as instructors at militia training centres. Besides there is a strong Veterans' Reserve Company and another is being raised.

Courrier de Farnham

PAUL GAUVIN, représentant du "Canada-Français"

La fête du Souvenir célébrée avec Pompes

Braves et glorieux soldats de la guerre 1914-1918 dormez car vous avez des amis qui se souviendront de vos glorieux exploits de la guerre 1914-18.

A 10.30 hres. le défilé du cortège venait prendre place au Canon du Souvenir.

L'autorité constabulaire de cette ville conduisait le défilé d'honneur comme suit: La fanfare des Citoyens de Farnham, sous la direction de M. Euclide Bourque et la direction de M. J. Andersan.

Les autorités militaires: le Major E. D. B. Kippen; l'officier commandant du camp A; le lieutenant Larocque; le major J. W. Green Mc. D. C. M. V. D. adjudant du camp A et le Sergent-Major J. Breslin du Camp. Ces officiers étaient suivis de la garde d'honneur, composée d'anciens combattants de la guerre 1914-18.

La belle tenue de MM. les Instructeurs firent bonne figure.

Les vétérans non actif de la dernière guerre prenaient place à la suite des Instructeurs et enfin les Scouts de cette ville.

Son Honneur le Maire Uldège Fortin, le Révd. P. D. D'Arche V. F. et curé de cette localité, Rév. Ascah et Barber, MM. les échevins Boisseau et Bernier prirent place devant le cénotaphe et apres les allocutions d'usage, la fanfare exécuta des morceaux appropries à la circonstance.

"Le Last Post" sonna à 11 hres. et vint ensuite la présentation des couronnes; voici la liste des donateurs: Les Chevaliers de Colomb; MM. F. Bathalon, R. E. Wilkins, A. Gaudet, Brotherhood of Loco Firmin E Engineer, Brotherhood of Engineers, Brotherhood of Ry Trainmen, La loge Brown No. 24 A. F. A. M.; Farnham Branch No 38 Canadian Légion; Women Auxillary to Farnham Branch, No. 38 Canadian Legion, Théâtre Rialto, W. Epps, Ville de Farnham, Brasserie Molson, La Southern Canada Power, Cie., les Employés du Canadien Pacifique, La Barry & Staines Linoleum Ltée., Collins & Aikman Ltée., American Wringer Co., St-Lawrence Rubber Cie, les Professeurs et les Elèves de l'Ecole Intermédiaire de cette ville, l'Association des Dames de Grace United Church, les Ladies Guild de St-James Church, J. Elkins Cie.

Enfin le défilé d'honneur vint salué les autorités civiles et religieuses.

Le soir, une veillée recreative fut offerte.

Les autorités remercient sincerement tous ceux qui ont contribué au succès de la fête du Souvenir.

Voici la liste des officiers du camp d'entrainement qui prenaient place au défilé:

Lt. Colonel A. T. Howard, V. D. Majors G. H. H. Eadie, E. D., F. G. Macculloch, R. F. Routh, J. P. W. Taylor, Capt. F. J. Fleury, Lieutenant C. Camille Thimer, Lieut. G. C. Draper, J. W. Sharp, D. W. Stewart, J. A. Dixon, L. S. L. Dunn, J. M. Campbell, F. H. Milledge, J. B. Patton, M. M., H. L. Carstairs, R. MacDuff, H. B. Nute, E. E. Chambers, W. S. Bury, W. A. Campbell, L. O. Tiffin, F. C. Manley, R. H. Dunn, H. F. B. Herrer.

MANY FARM HANDS IN SECOND CALL-UP

Montreal Gazette
8 Nov 40

Large Number Exempted from First Draft Will Go Into Camps November 22

Two weeks from today, thousands of cows in the province will be milked by new hands, and many farm dogs will probably be howling for their masters. The second group of recruits for compulsory military service will start their prescribed 30 days of training, and farm hands will form a substantial part of the 6,500 young men to be called in the Montreal district, which extends from the Ontario border to a point beyond Three Rivers.

Many farm hands of the 21 and 22 year classes were exempted from the first period of training for the draftees, which started October 9, in order that end-of-the-season work on the farm could be attended to. For the second class to be called for training starting November 22, the edict has gone forth that the farmers must report for service.

On account of the general call-up of farmers of the 21 and 22 year classes, single and childless widowers, youths from the rural areas will exceed the number called from city addresses. In the first draft, those from the cities were more numerous than those from the country.

This was learned yesterday from Pierre Decary, division registrar, when he announced that 6,500 notices would start going into the mails tomorrow for the second class in this district. All notices would be mailed by the beginning of next week, giving the youths plenty of time to get ready.

The same eight training centres will be used in this district. Farnham will be the only English-speaking one, the others all French-speaking, being at Huntingdon, Joliette, Sherbrooke, St. Jerome, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Valleyfield.

Transportation warrants will go to each man, fare to the training centres being paid by the Government. The men are instructed that the warrants will be honored only by the companies to whom they are made out. There will be no refunds on unused warrants. Such warrants should be returned intact to the divisional registrar, Pierre Decary, Transportation Building, Montreal.

It is again pointed out that all necessities are provided at the camps except personal toilet articles, like shaving equipment, soap, tooth brushes, sewing and cleaning materials, handkerchiefs, pyjamas and towels.

Trainee Forms Nearly All In

Montreal Star
4 Dec 1940

Second Group Will End Stay at Camp Before Christmas

Pierre Decary, divisional registrar for the Department of National War Services, stated today that he expected that all completed medical forms for young men in the second group summoned for compulsory military training, would be at his office by tomorrow. He added that the returns up to noon today were most satisfactory.

The second group is scheduled to go into camp on November 22 and will leave in time to be home for Christmas. The first group will leave camp this week-end.

Mr. Decary also announced that medical examination and certificate forms for the use of physicians are now available at his office and at the offices of provincial registrars of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons. Previously the forms had been sent direct to the physicians by the department at Ottawa.

6,500 Trainees To Be Called

Notices to the 6,500 young men of this district who will undergo compulsory military training for 30 days commencing on January 13, will start to go out this week, it was announced today by Pierre Decary, divisional registrar.

Mr. Decary said that included with the notices advising the men at which camp they will receive training will be transportation warrants and a letter of instructions. He pointed out that the transportation warrants are only good for exchange for tickets with the company on whom they are issued.

This call for the third period of compulsory military training, will be for young men ranging from 21 to 23 years of age. The men who are at present taking their training will leave camp this Saturday.

Col. [illegible], Divisional

KEEP THE TRAINEES TRAINED

THE young men who have already had the benefit of thirty days' training in camps established under the National Mobilization plan have become enthusiastic about the army and army life, and many of them have already enlisted in the active service force. Whatever criticism may be levelled against the training plan, on the grounds of the shortness of the period or the nature of the training, it is effectively answered by the experience of the men themselves. Some did complain; but there are grousers in every army unit and, moreover, the right to grouse is an immemorial privilege of every British soldier. But every enemy who assumed that, because the British soldier complained, his morale was low, has learned at considerable cost that fine fighting qualities and grumbling are not mutually exclusive.

No one suggests that the men who have put in thirty days at camp are now trained soldiers. They have merely tasted basic infantry training, but on the streets of the city they carry themselves straighter, walk, or rather march, with a purposeful stride, and generally feel themselves to be fitter men than they were before they went to camp. The old soldier might well envy them their experience. It was not as hard as his during the last war. There was no cookhouse fatigue; the uniforms fitted,—last time there were only two sizes in the army: too big and too small,—and there was none of the drudgery associated with some aspects of camp life. Training was the thing, and for a month these young men saw as much of the army as it was possible to show them in that period.

What should be done now, of course, is to continue the training outside the camps. What plans the Government has have not been disclosed, but it would seem to be advisable to keep these men trained throughout the winter, either attached to existing militia units or in specially formed groups. They will not, in any case, lose what they have learned; one doesn't forget how to march, and the manual at arms becomes a reflex action. But they still need weapon training, lectures on tactics and manoeuvres, and the thousand and one other things that go to make up the soldier.

The Government no doubt has these requirements in mind. It certainly can have no intention of discontinuing the training of these men altogether. It remains for Ottawa to tell them what is required of them and, on the basis of their camp experience, they will welcome the opportunity to obtain further instructions.

Recruits Get Fatigue Duty

Staff Shortage Compels Use Of Trainees

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 — (CP) — Recruits called up for compulsory training are not getting away without fatigue duty in the training centres, it was learned at the Department of National Defence today.

When the training centres started the plan was that the staff would do all the [illegible] such as dish-washing, [illegible] sweeping, in order that the recruits their entire time for military training.

It was found however, that the staffs employed were not quite large enough and a certain amount of [illegible] labor [illegible] duty is required from the recruits. A daily platoon is set up each day to assist the permanent training centre staffs.

As things work out a recruit [illegible] on the duty platoon once [illegible] in his [illegible] training period and never more than [illegible] days. He usually [illegible] for [illegible] but has a little [illegible] which [illegible] be [illegible] the [illegible]

Announcement By Defence Mi

Next Two Periods to Be Of 30-Day Duration

Preparation Being Made For Possible Extension

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 — (C. P.) — Extension of the present 30-day training period for men called up under the National Mobilization Act to four months is under active consideration, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons today in a speech reviewing military developments.

Before such extension is finally decided upon, Col. Ralston said he wanted to learn at first hand of British experience in adjusting compulsory military training to the needs of industry for manpower.

This he will do on his forthcoming overseas trip.

2 More 30-day Periods

In the meantime, however, he said, arrangements are being made to facilitate the change when and if it is decided on. In any case there will be two more 30-day training periods, the one starting November 22, and the one starting early in January.

One of the reasons for fixing the training period at 30 days at first was shortage of equipment. On this the Minister said: "We can now see prospects of increases which will make a longer period of training possible a little later on."

The Minister said he felt the fears of industry about a shortage of manpower due to calling men from lower age groups for training were not justified, but they might be justified if men from older age groups were called.

Skilled Men Being Trained

To avoid depriving industry of skilled men, the army now was preparing to train the bulk of tradesmen it required and nearly 50 per cent of the personnel of a modern army were tradesmen of one sort or another.

"We have gone further," the Minister continued, "and have indicated to the departments concerned that we are ready to consider, subject, of course, to proper safeguards, granting extended leave to enlisted men in Canada who can be spared and whose services are requested by their former employers in connection with war time production."

50 Will Return To Camp Duties

Montreal Star

Men of First Batch Will Fill Staff Posts In Second Contingent

19 Nov 1940

No fewer than 50 men who attended the first period of the N.P.A.M. training camps last month will be present at the second camps, opening Friday—this time as members of the permanent staff. The majority will be instructors, the rest serving as cooks and doing general duties.

Some of the men who attended the first training period took to the military life like ducks to water, an officer at headquarters of Military District No. 4 said today. "It is quite possible," he added, "that a few had some previous military training in the non-permanent active militia, but this could not have been very extensive on account of the men's ages.

"The athletic type of young man," this officer continued, "is likely to make a good soldier, and if he is able quickly to assimilate military routine and drill, he will turn out to be a very valuable man. It is chiefly this type who have been selected to become junior non-commissioned officers. Of course, not all who volunteer are chosen."

Huntingdon, which has now a completely French-Canadian staff with the exception of the officer commanding, Lt.-Col. C. C. Brooks, M.C., an officer of wide experience, will take the larger number of returning trainees who are practically all French-Canadian, but St. Jerome, St. Hyacinthe and Joliette are among the centres which will welcome back as N.C.O.'s men who received their first military training only a month ago.

Montreal Star
29 Nov 1940

THE HAPPY WARRIOR

Sir,—I was out in camp at Farnham for the thirty days and consider it to be thirty of the most enjoyable, well spent days I have ever spent.

We were awakened in the morning by the musical strains of the bugle. We had three coke stoves to keep the barracks warm, so no one had any reason for complaint. Then after a hearty, warm, well prepared breakfast, we were given almost an hour to prepare ourselves for parade.

This was periods of forty minutes' drill and ten minutes rests. In the morning we had P.T. for the first period to warm us up, in which we had muscles-building exercises. Then we had drills in which we accustomed ourselves to the handling of the rifle, bayonet charges, field manoeuvres, digging trenches, ambushing, gas drills, lectures and the use of gas respirators. Each day was different, interesting, with something new and exciting. The day ended at 4.30 P.M., with a hot shower and foot inspection.

After 4.30 it was ours to do as we wanted until 10.00, lights out. The town of Farnham was only fifteen minutes' walk away. However, most of the trainees found it more entertaining and less expensive to attend the "Y", where an enjoyable evening supervised by Captain Williams, our chaplain, and prepared by the boys themselves, was to be had. Singsongs, plays, skits, musical instruments played in jitter-bug or classical fashion, amateur contests, boxing matches, rugby matches,—all this and movies from Montreal, with a musical comedy from a Montreal army camp that really was far above the ordinary.

The instructors and officers in charge were the finest young men one could ever hope to meet in one camp. All with one motto, "The boys come first." And in the thirty days we were there we came to know them and respect them. And then with head held high, chest out, chins in, shoulders well back, we came back feeling fit and ready to do our bit for our country.

BOB BRENHOUSE.

THE VERY BEST

Sir,—I have just completed my military training at M. T. C. 40, Farnham—and I am more than pleased to boast that our training centre was the most adequate of all other centres in Canada. The food was excellent and plentiful, which statement is not in accordance with Mr. F. Wheatley of The Standard, who seems to imply that our meals were not properly served. This is absolutely ridiculous, and anybody from M. T. C. 40 will vouch for me when I say that our centre was the best, our own No. 12 platoon, the finest body of men in C company and it is well known that C company is the best company in M.T.C. Farnham. The reason we were so good is simply because we had the best officers, for every one who has been there will agree that our Lieutenant Milledge and our own Corporal Jolin are the most efficient among the entire staff of excellent instructors. Here, may I mention that Corporal Jolin, who is something of a teacher, poet and musician, besides being a wrestler and all-round athlete, has done more for us than any other N.C.O. His sound advice and good judgment and his kindness toward us will ever live in our grateful hearts.

J. KEESUK.

Military Training.

Le Droit (Ottawa): The Hon. R. B. Hanson, leader of the Opposition, urged the Government to prolong the period of compulsory military training from thirty days to four months each year. Because the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, appeared to favor the proposal it has been concluded in many circles that the Government has approved the project. This, however, is not so. The Hon J. G. Gardiner, Minister of National War Services, does not seem to share the view of Mr. Ralston on the subject. What, then, will the Government do? The Minister of National Defence is going to England and the Canadian Government will do what London advises. There can be no doubt about that.

Montreal Gazette
20 Nov 1940

29,600 Youths Due Friday at Militia Camps

English-Speaking Group From Montreal to Go To Huntingdon

OTTAWA, Nov. 20—(C.P.)— A full quota of recruits is expected to report on Friday at the 39 militia training centres across the country, ready to begin 30 days of compulsory military training under the National Resources Mobiliztion Act.

Officials at the Departments of National Defence and National War Services said today that everything is in readiness for the start of the second training period.

The quota for the period is 29,600 men in their early 20's, 100 more than the final quota for the first period which began October 9 and ended November 8. The additional 100 men will go into the training centre at Huntingdon, one of the English-speaking centres in Quebec Province.

ENGLISH CENTRE

Original quota for the first period was 29,750, but at the last minute the strength of the Huntingdon centre was reduced from 1,000 to 750 when it was found that fewer English-speaking men would be available in the Montreal area than had been anticipated. This left the final quota for all Canada at 29,500.

During the second camp period, 850 men will be trained at Huntingdon.

Since district registrars have had more time to compile their lists of men and deliver notices, than last time, the War Services Department expects the quota for the second training period will be filled to a greater degree than was the first. Then, 27,559 men of the required 29,500 reported for training.

Of those who reported, more than 2,000 were found to be medically unfit after examination at the training centres, leaving 25,391 to complete the course. The number rejected for medical reasons during the second training period may be lower, it was said, since doctors who made the first examination of men called up may be more familiar with army standards of fitness this time.

SAME SYSTEM APPLIES

Practically no change was made in the routine of calling the men, examining them, and ordering them to report for training, and the syllabus of training and training centre administration are about identical.

The men are selected by district boards set up under the Mobilization Act. They are chosen on the basis of national registration from the age groups 21, 22 and 23. Those selected are directed to report to a doctor of their own choice for examination.

The doctor sends in his report to the district registrar, who selects a sufficient number of fit men to fill each district's quota. These are ordered to report for training, and provided with transportation to the training centre.

The men due to report on Friday have their notices and their transportation. Except at the small training centre at Grand Prairie, Alta., which serves the Peace River district, all the men are expected to report on time. In the Peace River country, transportation difficulties may delay some of the recruits for a day or two.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

Staffs of the training centres have been busy since the first period ended, checking over equipment and clothing and cleaning up the camp premises. Most staff officers and men also were given short leaves during the interval.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, announced in the House of Commons last week that active consideration is being given to advisability of lengthening the training period from 30 days to four months, but the change, if it is made, will not affect the period starting Friday or the one scheduled for January.

Col. Ralston is reserving the final decision on the matter until after his return from a trip to Great Britain, where he will study the British system of military training, particularly in its relation to the labor requirements of industry.

The 30-day training period provides the men called with only a basic recruit training and is not designed to make them trained soldiers. On completing it, they go into the Non-Permanent Active Militia, or the reserve army, as Col. Ralston called it last week, from which recruits are mainly drawn for the Canadian Active Service Force, the active army.

PLAYERS AND ORGANS

18

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

Sir,—I beg to submit some constructive suggestions re your editorial Nov. 14th on "trainees." Without in any way going into the demerits of the system, which has been the object of considerable criticism, and which appears to substitute the regimental precedent for that of "training centres", there is everything to be said for your reference of continuous training of those men after they have completed the 30-day period. Here is what positively should be done. In the urban districts there will be little difficulty in attaching trainees for progressive training to existing Active Militia units in the men's home areas — save that as time goes on and one battalion after another is filled up to strength, the creation of still more reserve battalions will be unavoidable, indeed, highly desirable, since the esprit de corps of every regimental organization—no matter how many battalions it consists—is inseparable from sound military precedent. In the rural districts, however, a different situation exists. Here we have wider areas of territory to be sure, but, no less, representing in the aggregate just as dense a population, but entirely devoid of any resident military organizations to serve such areas which are manifestly too far removed from urban centres to admit of transporting men back and forth to regimental depots therein for the usual weekly curriculum.

Thus far, there has been nothing whatever done to take care of the progressive training of the rural man-power by the creation of new incorporations of the Active Militia, an expedient I consider absolutely essential and unavoidable. If the whole of Canada is to be effectively and constructively militarized. My suggestion after passing some years in the heart of just such a rural area, and after mature study of the question, is to divide the rural territory throughout Canada into blocks representing approximately 20,000 inhabitants each, irrespective as to exact mileage. Each of these population blocks will represent approximately some 4,000 effectives of all classes and ages, and will form the source of reinforcement for a single self-subsisting corps of mechanized rifle infantry, at least, the corps depot to rest on the tactical centre of such area, with its component companies variously and strategically ocated in such a way as to serve logically and permanently each quarter of the before - mentioned area, thus having a sub-depot within logical distance of the farm, village and town domiciles of every man therein. With such a system as this, the entire country through the medium of corps intelligence officers at regimental depots, would be linked up effectively thereby providing an excellent supervision not only in anti-fifth column work but against the possibility, remote as it may be, of isolated parachute and air concentration of enemy action in our midst, and in outlying territory now isolated and unsupervised.

CAPT. H. C. HOWARD, R.O.
N.P.A.M.

1,200 GOING [illegible]DAY TO TRAINING C[illegible]MPS

16-Car C.P.R. Special to Carry Second Batch of Trainees to Farnham

Windsor station will be the "last frontier" of civilian life for approximately 1,200 young Montrealers Friday when they board a 16-car Canadian Pacific special train at 7.55 a.m., bound for Farnham where they will undergo one month of military training in accordance with the National Resources Mobilization Act. Members of the 22-year-old class, the young men will succeed recently returned trainees of the first draft summoned to camp early in October.

Plans for the marshalling of extra trains and the expansion of regular passenger equipment have already been completed by the railway company with a view to facilitating the removal of more than 5,000 trainees to military camps in various sections of Quebec and Ontario. The Quebec contingents will make their headquarters at St. Jerome, Joliette, Sherbrooke, Farnham and St. Hyacinthe.

A Canadian Pacific eight-car special will leave Ottawa for St. Jerome at 11.10 a.m., Friday, to accommodate recruits from the Waltham and Mantwaki Branches, and North Shore from Hull and intermediate points to St. Therese. Extra equipment on regular train 452 will handle recruits from Mont Laurier and points south, destined for St. Jerome.

Additional passenger equipment will also be marshalled for Joliette-bound recruits from Quebec City and intermediate points to Lanoraie, one extra coach from Quebec City and four from Three Rivers supplementing the regular train. Recruits from Montreal and vicinity bound for Sherbrooke will occupy two extra coaches, while those in the Drummondville district will be handled in an extra coach connecting with the regular train at Foster. The afternoon train from Montreal to Farnham will have two extra coaches to accommodate recruits not included in the morning special.

Times mentioned above are Eastern Standard.

Montreal Gazette 20 Dec 1940

Montrea[illegible]
[illegible]ONTREAL, WEDNESDA[illegible]

Trainee Orders Size 14 Boots

BELIEVED to be the possessor of the largest feet of any of the recruits yet called for 30 days' training at the eight military training centres in M.D. No. 4, a young man has written to headquarters here asking the authorities to be prepared to supply him with size 14 boots.

He has received a notice to prepare to attend the next period of training starting next month.

The authorities now are wondering what size uniform he will require and have written asking him for further measurements. They will also have him medically examined before ordering the special boots and clothes made to order.

Canada Rejects Few Trainees

U.S. Camps Turn Down Twice as Many On Percentage Basis

OTTAWA, Dec. 18—(C.P.)—On a percentage basis twice as many men have been rejected from service in United States compulsory military training camps than is the case in Canada, Defence Department officials estimated today.

The department, maintaining close check on the progress of the new military program in the United States, said about 15 per cent of those called for service so far have been rejected.

In Canada the percentage is just over seven per cent.

Both countries follow the same procedure, recruits being examined by civilian physicians and then re-examined by Army medical authorities on reporting at camp.

30,536 Out For Training

War Services Minister Gives Figures for Latest Period

OTTAWA, Nov. 25—(C.P.)—The turnout for the second military training period under the National Resources Mobilization Act exceeded the objective by 936 men, Hon. James Gardiner, War Services Minister, announced today.

He told a press conference attended by 11 newspaper reporters that 30,536 men aged 21, 22 and 23, reported at training centres on November 22 against an objective of 29,600.

The capacity of the 39 training centres was 29,750. Rejections on medical grounds likely would reduce the number who would remain for training to something like 28,250, well within the capacity of the centres, Mr. Gardiner said.

Special Trains and Buses Carry Trainees To Eight Camps

A "Red-cap" at Windsor Station got a shock and a 25-cent piece this morning when he was asked by a young man to carry his bag to the Farnham "special."

The Farnham "special" was one of a dozen trains that left the C.P.R. and C.N.R. stations from early morning today carrying hundreds of Montrealers from 21 to 25 years of age to eight training centres throughout the province for 30 days' instruction in military affairs.

Training centres actually began receiving the trainees yesterday when scores of farmers and farmers' sons and hefty young men from the north began arriving at St. Jerome and other centres via Montreal. Many of them were wearing the parkas that saw service in the mining and lumber camps of Northern Quebec and, instead of grips or bags, had knapsacks.

The earliest group to leave the city today dared the raw air at 4.30 a.m. to take the workmen's "special" bus to Valleyfield, the Provincial Transport Company having made special arrangements to augment all the ordinary services out of town.

MANY FROM COUNTRY

Of the 7,000 who crowded trains and buses to report at the centres allowance has been made for about 500 rejects, so that only 6,500 will take the 30 days' training period. A much larger proportion of the trainees on this occasion were from the country, the Farnham "special" from Windsor Station only carrying half the usual number of

(Continued on Page 41)

Call Issued To Trainees

No Date Set For New Class Going to Camp

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 — (Star Special by Staff Correspondent) — Divisional registrars were today instructed to send out a call to another group of young men to take a medical examination within eight days prior to taking a period of compulsory military training, it was learned here today.

There was no intimation on the notice as to when the next training period would be or how long it would be for. The present group in training are taking a 30-day course.

Some time ago it was announced by the Federal authorities that there would be a discussion as to increasing the length of the training period. Col. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was to inquire into the British plan and report his findings to the Federal cabinet.

Some sort of official announcement may be expected within a reasonable time, now that the medical call has gone out.

Longer Military Training

Le Droit (Ottawa): What was it in fact that the Minister of National Defence said? That the present period of obligatory military instruction was never unchangeable nor definite. He has already made it clear that the extension of the period of training would be determined by the regulations. This problem has been considered by himself and by the staff and the prolongation of the period of training will depend upon such factors as available equipment, the amount of training necessary and the needs of industry. The War Committee of the Cabinet is considering at the present time the possibility of prolonging the period of instruction to four months and of decreasing the total number of recruits called in the course of a year. There are several indications in Mr. Ralston's speech which indicate that the Minister of National Defence is personally in favour of such prolongation. The determining factors at the time when the thirty-day training period was launched were the importance of giving to the largest possible number of young Canadians a practical knowledge of their military obligations where national defence was concerned, and the limited supply of modern arms necessary for their instruction. Mr. Ralston is of the opinion that this double problem is on the way to being solved. According to the Minister of Defence, the manner in which the first appeal was responded to proves that the sense of national duty exists in the highest degree and that after a second and a third appeal the sense of national obligation will be more profound and wider.

Rations Reduced In British Army

LONDON, Jan. 22—C.P.)—The daily meat ration of British troops at home was reduced from ten to eight ounces Jan. 6, War Secretary Margesson disclosed today.

The soldiers' bread ration will be cut from 12 to 10 ounces and flour from two and one-half to two ounces daily, effective Feb. 1, Mr. Margesson said.

CANADIAN ARMY CANADA [illegible] MEAT 1942 1943

HURSDAY, FEBRUAI

P.L.D.G. DRAFT LEAVES

Few Persons at Station as Troops Depart

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, February 19.—Only few persons were present at Union Station this morning as the first draft from the 4th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards entrained for Farnham, Que. Their departure had been kept a secret.

Present to wish them "bon voyage," were Lieut.-Col. J. D. Fraser, A.D.C., commanding officer of the Dragoons; Major C. E. Steeves, second in command; Captain L. E. Ogilvy, adjutant; Lieut.-Col. G. D. Gillie, M.C., commanding officer of the District Depot, and Captain R. Fraser, of the Ottawa Area Command.

The group which left Ottawa were under the command of Lieut. D. H. Keeler, formerly of "C" Squadron of the P.L.D.G., Prescott. Other officers in the party were Lieutenants C. S. K. Bingham, J. G. Wiser, F. E. Haley and K. E. Richardson. The group will be joined later by Lieut. A. M. Tirbutt, who is travelling by car.

Since the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards have been given orders to recruit 400 men for active service, many fine recruits had reported, a number of them from Prescott and district.

Vics Practice
Patrol

Montreal Daily Star.

Connecting All De
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WANT ADS. LA. 1

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1941

Off on "Farnham Special" For Military Camp!

Some of the hundreds of Montrealers, from 21 to 25 years of age, who left Windsor station this morning for a month in military camp. In most cases they are looking forward to a life entirely different from anything they have ever experienced, and, from the cheerful faces as they wait in the coach for the train to pull out, they are anticipating that tour of military life with eagerness.

First of the Montrealers boarding the "Special" to present his travelling warrent was Harry Caplan, 138 Bagg street, Montreal, who is seen handing his ticket to that railway veteran, Collector Earl Smith, at Windsor station. Tomorrow they wake to the sound of the bugle—and to their new life!

Eagerness for Taste of Army Life Shown By Youths Starting for Training Centres

Trainees Show Eagerness

(Continued from Page 3)

Montrealers but picking up hundreds en route to fill the Farnham training centre to its capacity of 1,000 persons.

The bus company was responsible for taking almost 1,000 young men to Huntingdon alone. There was a constant stream of buses from the terminal from an early hour this morning, for, with the exception of Farnham, training centres are served by bus.

DRESSED PROPERLY

Five hundred trainees left Bonaventure station this morning on special trains bound for Reserve Army Military Training Centres at Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke.

The majority apparently acted on the advice of friends and brothers who had attended earlier camps, for very few were clothed in the conventional city attire. The great majority were warmly dressed in rough clothing and many others wore ski outfits. Practically every man carried his personal belongings in kit bags or cardboard boxes. Their appearance contrasted strongly with the earlier trainees who were dressed in their "best clothes" and carried suitcases and club-bags.

A number of officers were present when the trains carrying the trainees pulled out of the station, including Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. officer commanding Military District No. 4.

ON SCENE EARLY

Although the first train, that for Sorel, was not due to leave before 7.45 o'clock; the trainees, accompanied by their parents, and other relatives, started to arrive at the station shortly after 7 o'clock. Among the new arrivals were a number of young farmers who received permission last fall to put off their compulsory training until the winter when there is comparatively little work to be done on the farm. As the hour for departure grew nearer the boys became more and more excited and some boarded the train a full 15 minutes before it was scheduled to start. The double windows on the coaches, however, made speech impossible with friends and relatives and the majority left the train and stood chatting on the platform until hustled into the train a few seconds before it pulled out. The same scene was repeated half an hour later when the special for St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke slowly pulled away. As each train left relatives walked quietly out of the station and five minutes after the departure of the last train the normal routine of the station was resumed.

CARDINAL LEADS PRAYERS FOR OUR VICTORY

GAZETTE 10 FEB 1940

4,000 PRESENT AT SOLEMN RITE IN NOTRE DAME

Sermon Asks God's Help in War to Defend Christianity

SERVICE PROVINCE-WIDE

1,500 Catholic Parishes Add Their Voices to Plea for Triumph of Right

Text of Cardinal Villeneuve's address on Page 7

By HUGH A. CROCHETIERE.

Catholic Quebec, its ranks of millions augmented by its fellowmen of other religious beliefs, yesterday publicly beseeched the God of Peace to restore calm to a war-torn world. In humble chapels, in more pretentious parish churches, in august cathedrals, Roman Catholics of every walk of life added a spiritual note to their material war effort, humbly imploring that victory which would clear the way for justice and for peace.

From historic, century-old Notre Dame Church here, with a distinguished ecclesiastical and lay congregation almost filling the largest Roman Catholic place of worship in North America, the humble priest who became a Prince of the Catholic Church, Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve, set the ecclesiastical tempo for similar rites in the 1,500 parishes throughout the length and breadth of this province. With him, another native son, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, recognized as the first citizen of the Catholic faith in the Dominion, led Catholic laymen in the recital of a special prayer for victory and for peace.

"It is not only a victory for our arms, but also a victory of ideas which we require," Cardinal Villeneuve emphasized in his bilingual sermon broadcast to all parts of the civilized world. "It is a victory over social disorder such as is at present disturbing democracies, over the unbounded ambition of some people, over the unreasonable concentration of wealth, over the mechanization of the workman; victory of the fundamental laws of nature, the right of the individual, the rule of conscience, the sacred laws of marriage, the sublime duties of the families, of all divine laws. Truly, it is for this victory that we are now on our knees."

LAUDS BRITISH VALOR

In his sermon in French, the Cardinal paid tribute to the Royal 22nd Regiment, in his English address he stressed the courage of Their Majesties and the valor and steadfastness of the English people.

"Canada is our motherland and Christian patriotism calls for love," the eminent churchman declared. "It also imposes the most sublime and heroic tasks for the motherland. Over there, soldiers, our brothers, sons of heroes of the 22nd at Vimy, of the 22nd whose glorious flags hang beneath this sacred room, are at the front and are preparing to shed their blood to defend our lives. And in this temple and at its

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1.)

Mayor Adhemar Raynault, Mayor Lucien Borne of Quebec, Chief Justice Greenshields, Senator J. W. Hushion, Senator Leon Mercier Gouin, Rt. Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Anglican Bishop of Montreal; Lt.-Col. Gilbert Best, of the Salvation Army; Principal F. Cyril James, McGill University, Maj.-Gen. W. P. Gibsone, ex-O.C., M.D. No. 4; Air Commodore C. M. McEwen, senior air officer for Montreal; Cmdr. C. J. Stuart, senior naval officer for Montreal; Col. Allan Magee, executive assistant to the Minister of National Defence; Col. Henri Des-Rosiers, Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Brigade Commanders Col. Leopold Chevalier, Col. W. S. MacTier, M.C., Col. Edouard Telher, Col. J. J. Creelman, Brig. Hercule Lefebvre, O.C., M.D. No. 5; Col. K. M. Perry, A.A. and Q.M.G., M.D. No. 4; Col. J. W. H. G. H. van den Berg, G.S.O.1., M.D. No. 4; Col. D. B. Pinsonneau and Col. J. E. Brosseau, A.D.C.'s to the Lieutenant-Governor; Col. George P. Vanier, of the United States-Canada Joint Defence Board, Hon. Jean Desy.

Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson, Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, Lt.-Col. Emile Levesque, Col. E. G. M. Cape, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, Hon. Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. [illegible]nster, Col. E. B. Worthington, Lt.-Col. E. Vaillancourt, G. S. Cantlie, Brig.-Gen. C. [illegible]uaig, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clarke[illegible]dy, V.C., Lt.-Col. F. W. Fisher, Col. R. O. Grothe, Hon. Lt.-[illegible]. Marchand, Lt.-Col. P. A. [illegible], Hon. Lt.-Col. L. A. Daigle, Lt.-Col. P. S. Boivin, and Hon. [illegible]

The interior of Notre Dame Church during yesterday's Mass for Victory

CARDINAL LEADS VICTORY PRAYERS

(Continued from Page One.)

dioms are those of our race who today take part in our prayers and who, tomorrow, will, like valiant soldiers, fight our enemies."

"The unchained powers of darkness are waging a ruthless and relentless war against Christianity and God himself." Cardinal Villeneuve stated in his English sermon. "Let all those who believe in God unite together and be prepared to make heavy sacrifices to ward off from mankind the great danger that menaces all alike. Let us copy the valor and steadfastness of the English people, standing out today as a country of heroes, which has won the admiration of the whole world and so convincingly invites the help of our southern neighbors. Let us also pray for the King and Queen, who have set such a splendid example of courage for their subjects and whose dangers they have so nobly shared. Lastly, let us pray the Lord of Wisdom and Justice that He may assist and guide our rulers in this grave crisis."

MASS IS IMPRESSIVE.

The sermon, the exhortation by Mr. Lapointe and a prayer for the King climaxed the celebration of a solemn pontifical mass, one of the most impressive spectacles of Catholic liturgy. Before a brilliantly floodlit altar, the Cardinal, stood surrounded by his archbishops and bishops in their colorful robes of office. Assisting the celebrant were three military chaplains, Lt.-Col. Canon J. A. Sylvestre, chaplain of the University of Montreal's C.O.T.C., as priest assistant; Maj. the Rev. Walter Cannon, chaplain of Military District No. 4, as first deacon, and Capt. the Rev. Leopold Gratton, O.M.I., padre of Valcartier camp, as second deacon.

Immediately outside the sanctuary rail, where individual prie-Dieus had been placed, were Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, Quebec's Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady Fiset, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mrs. Lapointe, Premier Adelard Godbout and Mrs. Godbout. In the pews reserved for special guests in the nave of the church were dignitaries of the Protestant faith, members of the Privy Council, federal and provincial ministers, Senators and Legislative Councillors, representatives of the three services of the Bench and Bar, of labor unions, chambers of commerce, young movements, universities, school boards, welfare societies.

Other sections of the spacious temple were occupied by Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus in their white cloaks and plumed hats, members of the nursing auxiliary section of the W.V.S.C. of the Canadian Red Cross in navy blue uniforms, members of religious orders, the white hoods of nuns standing out in the sombreness of the recesses beneath the balconies and choir loft, and four people representing British refugees, Mrs. L. D. B. Monier-Williams, of Dunchurch, Warwickshire, England, and her three children, Marie, 15, Anne, 12, and David, nine.

CHOIR OF 150 HEARD.

Music of sober and profoundly religious beauty provided the proper accompaniment for the "tempori belli" (wartime) mass, composed at Rome during the fifth century. During the mass proper only Gregorian music was heard, rendered by the 150 voices of the Schola Cantorum of the Grand Seminary under the direction of Rev. Clement Morin, p.s.s. The organ accompaniment was played by Rev. J. Pepin.

All but few of the 4,000 present were in their places 15 minutes before the echo of a military escort, marching at ceremonial tempo down the centre aisle, heralded the entrance of Cardinal Villeneuve. From the door of the church to the raised dais inside the altar rail where he presided, the Cardinal imparted his blessing, with Catholics and Protestants alike kneeling as he passed.

Behind the escort came the church beadle in his mediaeval costume, while following the Cardinal came Quebec's archbishops and bishops, the entirely black robes and oriental type hat of a Greek Orthodox Church bishop providing a striking contrast to the purple robes of his colleagues.

Led by a flag party this time, the military escort then preceded the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fiset to their places of honor. As the escort, 60 men from reserve training centres, stood on either side of the aisle, the organ pealed the National Anthem and the flags dipped in salute. The escort, which was under Lt.-Col. Hugh DeMartigny, Capt. J. P. Kempf and Capt. Wilfrid Routhier, retired, leaving the flag bearers at either side of the altar outside the chancel. At the elevation the officers saluted with the regimental colors of the Royal 22nd Regiment, the First Battalion, Fusiliers de Mont-Royal, and Regiment de Chateauguay.

While the guests were being escorted to their pews, Benoit Poirier, titular organist of Notre Dame Church, played Vidor's Pontifical March, Bach's Choral and Prelude, and Heinberger's Alla Marcia. At the offertory he rendered Cesar Franck's Grande Piece Symphonique (otherwise known as Land of Hope and Glory), while during the exit Vierne's Allegro Finale was played.

BRING FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Prior to the beginning of mass, Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, deposited a bouquet of red carnations at the foot of the statue of Joan of Arc, while at the other side of the altar Premier Godbout placed a bouquet of lilies at the foot of a statue of Our Lady of Victory.

Among the leading dignitaries and special guests were Archbishop Joseph Charbonneau, Archbishop Alexandre Vachon, Ottawa; Archbishop J. C. McGuigan, Toronto; Bishop J. A. Desmarais, Amos; Bishop J. A. Papineau, Joliette; Bishop A. Lafrenière, Nicolet; Mgr. J. H. Prud'homme, Pont Viau; Mgr. A. Douville, Auxiliary Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Bishop Georges Melancon, Chicoutimi; Bishop J. E. Limoges, Mont Laurier; Bishop Anastase Forget, St. Johns; Mgr. Philippe Desrochers, Coadjutor Bishop of Sherbrooke; Bishop F. X. Ross, Gaspe; Bishop J. A. Langlois, Valleyfield; Bishop A. O. Comtois, Three Rivers; Bishop Georges Courchesne, Rimouski; Mgr. A. Labrie, Havre St. Pierre; Bishop Leo Nelligan, Pembroke; Bishop J. T. McNally, Hamilton; Mgr. Olivier Maurault, rector of the University of Montreal; Mgr. Camille Roy, rector of Laval University, Quebec; Rev. Dom Pacome, Oka; Sqdr.-Ldr. the Rev. Canon Gilbert Olivier, M.C.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Senate; Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, and Hon. Pierre Casgrain, Secretary of State, of the federal Cabinet; Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Minister of Roads and Public Works; Hon. Wilfrid Girouard, Attorney-General; Hon. P. E. Cote, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. Oscar Drouin, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Municipal Affairs; Hon. Leon Casgrain, Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Edgar Rochette, Minister of Labor, Mines and Fisheries; Hon. Frank L. Connors, Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Cleophas Bastien, Minister without Portfolio; Hon. Hector Groulx, Minister of Health; Hon. J. Arthur Mathewson, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Hector Perrier, Provincial Secretary; Hon. L. J. Thudel, Minister without Portfolio; Hon. G. E. Dansereau, Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Philippe Brais, Government Leader in the Legislative Council; Hon. Bernard Bissonnette, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Hector Lafo[illegible], President of the Legislative Council, and Col. J. S. Bourque, representing Hon. Maurice Duplessis, leader of the Opposition, [illegible]

At dawn yesterday a battle [illegible] the Renown and the Malaya bat[illegible] Genoa, naval base and chief Italia[illegible] from the Ark Royal bombed the r[illegible] Leghorn (1). Meanwhile the Arm[illegible]gazi and occupied El Agheila (2).

VOL. CLXX. No. 30 MONTREAL, TUE

Four-Month Army

MEN OF 21 WILL BE CALLED WITH FIRST CAMP MARCH 15 IN NEW COMPULSORY SCHEME

NO EXEMPTIONS SET

All Youths Coming of Age Due for Defence Training

6,000 START MONTHLY

First Half of Period for Basic Drill, Then Men Specialize

By F. C. MEARS

(Gazette Resident Correspondent)

Ottawa, February, 3. — Premier Mackenzie King announced tonight that the period for compulsory military training would be lengthened from 30 days to four months. All young men who reach the age of 21 years will be called for this time and the next period will begin on March 15.

It was explained in the Prime Minister's statement that the four-month period would be divided into basic training for two months and advanced training for a further two months. At the end of the two months those who volunteer and are accepted for the Royal Canadian Navy or the R.C.A.F. will be withdrawn, and will go to naval or air force schools. The others will go to advanced training schools where special training will be given in the particular arm of the military force to which they are to be posted.

The total accommodation in both basic and advanced training centres will be about 40,000 and when the program reaches full capacity probably about 24,000 will consist of those who have been called for training under the National Resources Mobilization Act and the balance will be volunteers for the active army.

CALL 6,000 EACH MONTH.

Under the Mobilization Act about 6,000 or 6,500 men will be called up each month beginning on March 15. The advanced training centres will accordingly graduate about 6,000 men under the Mobilization Act on July 15 and about the same number each month thereafter.

Combining those who will have been trained under the 30-day plan and those who will be trained under the four-month scheme a total of nearly 120,000 young men will receive compulsory military training by the end of the current calendar year.

It is estimated that by the time the present 30-day plan is completed by the middle of February a total of 80,000 will have received the rudiments of military training and under the new scheme 6,000 will emerge or graduate by July 15 and then 6,000 each in every month thereafter to the end of the calendar year, or a total of at least 36,000.

Under the present 30-day plan it was stated that in a year a total of 300,000 would be given the rudiments of military training and discipline but under the new four-month plan many will receive advanced training. A more complete training is the chief aim of the longer period.

Another feature is that there will be no exemptions of any kind which will make it difficult of evasion through marriage or other means. There will probably be postponements, though, next summer when the harvest season is on, for the first class will graduate in the middle of July which is the middle of the haying season in the central provinces.

FINANCE NEEDS GREAT.

Premier King's announcement tonight of the intensifying of the compulsory training scheme, Col Ralston's statement earlier in the day showing that Canada's military forces would be about doubled this year and the picture of the financial burden drawn at Windsor this afternoon by Finance Minister Ilsley makes it plain that in the coming fiscal year Canadian taxpayers

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 2.)

Features in Program For Soldier Training

Salient points in the new compulsory army training program announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night follow:

1—The present 30-day period is replaced by a four-month period.

2—First call-up under the new program is scheduled for March 15, with succeeding calls each month thereafter.

3—Men reaching the age of 21 will be summoned. This class is expected to provide the number needed, about 6,000 monthly.

4—Men called will have two months basic drill, then specialize. Preferences for various branches will be considered.

5—There will be no general exemptions, although postponements may be considered.

6—Training will be carried out at regular army camps.

There will be no exemptions, though postponements may be allowed on principles to be worked out by the boards of review in the different districts. A meeting of the chairmen of the various boards is being called to work out these principles.

The four months' period of training will be divided into basic training for two months and advanced training for a further two months. At the end of the first two months of basic training, those who volunteer and are accepted for the Royal Canadian Navy or the Royal Canadian Air Force will be withdrawn, and will go to naval or air force schools.

The others will go to advanced training schools where special training will be given in the particular arm of the service (infantry, artillery, signals, army service corps, ordnance, etc) to which they are to be posted.

MEN WILL HAVE CHOICE.

Consideration will be given to the preference of the men themselves as to the branch of the service for which they would like to qualify.

At the end of four months and unless the recruit desires to volunteer and is accepted for some active unit in which there is a suitable vacancy, he will be posted to a reserve unit and will return to civil life being liable to recall if he should be required for service in Canada or for additional training.

Because of their age, it is expected that a number of those returning from the training schools will enter youth training schemes and qualify for work in connection with war production.

In order to get sufficient accommodation for both basic and advanced training, it will be necessary to combine the present reserve army training centres and the present active army training centres. Recruits under the national resources mobilization act and volunteers for the active army will all go to the basic training centres for the first two months, and then to the advanced training centres for a further two months.

The total accommodation in both basic and advanced training centres will be about 40,000. When the program reaches full capacity, probably about 24,000 will consist of those who have been called for training under the national resources mobilization act and the balance will be volunteers for the active army.

In order to afford opportunity for a reorganization of the training centres and the training of instructional personnel, particularly those for the advanced training centres, the next training period will begin March 15.

Under the National Resources Mobilization Act, about 6,000 to 6,500 men will be called up each month beginning at that date.

The advanced centres will accordingly graduate about 6,000 men under the National Resources Mobilization Act on July 15, and about the same number each month thereafter.

TRAINING PERIOD NOW FOUR MONTHS

(Continued from Page One.)

may be confronted with a total federal expenditure of $2,500,000,000.

Mr. Ilsley said at Windsor that at the present time the aggregate expenditure on war and non-war outlay was at the rate of $1,400,000,000 and if the money needed to repatriate Canadian securities was added the total would be at a rate of $1,700,000,000. The picture drawn here today by Defence Minister Ralston and the enlarged air plan indicate that the expenditure in the coming fiscal year will be increased by about $800,000,000

Text of King's Statement

Ottawa, February 3 — (C) — Text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's statement tonight on changes in the compulsory military training program follows:

The Government has had under consideration various factors which affect the plan for training citizens under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The initial camps have been on the 30-day basis. The equipment position did not make a longer period of training possible. It is felt that the three camps held so far have been very definitely successful, and the support which these camps have received from the public has been most gratifying.

It has always been recognized that 30 days training would not fit a man to take his place in a fighting unit. It was felt, however, that the short training period would give a large number of young Canadians a conception of their national obligations, and a basis for more intensive training, should that become necessary.

When the original plan was adopted, the Government felt that it was undesirable to wait until equipment was available for more advanced training, also that an immediate start should be made on the building up of an adequate reserve for home defence.

Since compulsory training has begun, the demand for labor in war industry has increased steadily as more and more plants have come into operation. The one-month training plan involves taking away from their jobs for a month at a time about 250,000 men a year. This dislocation of employment has a disturbing effect on war industry, and tends to lower war production, which, at present, is essential to the war effort.

FEWER MEN INVOLVED

To make the best possible use of Canadian manpower it is considered that it would be preferable, both from the point of view of defence and from the point of view of war production, to call up fewer men and to give those called up longer and more thorough training.

While in England, the Minister of National Defence (Hon. J. L. Ralston) studied the problems of training there and, in particular, the length of the training period. The conclusion has been reached that four months is the minimum period of time in which a man can be given effective military training sufficient to qualify him to take his place in a unit for defence within Canada, if that necessity were to arise.

Instead of continuing the 30-day training, the Government has decided to have all young men, as they reach the age of 21, called for training for a four months' period. Equipment can now be made available.

Under this arrangement, only those of 21 years will receive compulsory training unless circumstances change materially, or the numbers in this age group prove unexpectedly small.

As a consequence every young man, at the time of his coming of age will recognize and prepare himself for his responsibilities for

ALL CREEDS UNIT IN VICTORY PRAYE

(Continued from Page 13)

...ompass and justice rather than ...evil and tyranny.

"At the same time, as relig... people, we feel that there is a g... inconsistency between war, ... whatever object, and the Ser... on the Mount. But it seems we ... do no other—so we must grasp ... sword, albeit with a real ... poignant sense of our own sins ... shortcomings. God with us? Tha... a great assumption, even ... sumption. Better, are we with G... In our imperfect way we bel... we are."

The heroism with which the B... ish people are now proving the... greatness anew, and defending ... cause of all freedom, is a staggeri... price to pay, said the minister, a... it is the world's duty to honor th... price. "We are awed by the sac... fice of the British people, he sa... "What they win, the victory th... gain, must not be turned to selfis... purposes. It must be the basis for ... new world, in which brotherhoo... peace and justice will be realize... Let us face the future with hop... knowing that victory will come ... not merely a military victory, bu... a victory for the cause of righteous... ness, truth and justice."

AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

At St. Patrick's Church, which was filled to capacity yesterday morning for the victory mass, the Very Rev. Nicholas Higgins of London, England, in a sermon entitled God Bless Our Country said:

It is fitting that we should assemble to pray God to bless us, not only with peace, but a victorious peace. We could have peace tomorrow on Hitler's terms. What those terms would be we know from his actions in other countries—they would be slavery and oppression and tyranny. What else could be expected from a people that considers itself a superior race, destined by God to subjugate and govern others? We need a victorious peace because all our cherished ideals are being attacked.

"Nazism would deprive us of our liberty of action should we dare to differ from its mentality. Proof of this has been given by its persecution of any Christian who dared express his opinion; and by its sadistic attacks on the Jews simply because they were Jews. It would rob us of freedom of conscience and speech. We would not be allowed to express any religious conviction if it did not conform to State Socialism. Secret police would arrest me if I were to preach this sermon in Germany. The press would be obliged to print only what the Government wanted it to print. The right of parents would be taken over by the state.

"We should thank God for the freedom enjoyed in Canada, and turn to Him to bless our great efforts in this war, with the victorious peace that will preserve His

Four Months' Army Training

(Continued from Page 1)

recruits receiving compulsory training in the Reserve Army attended special camps set up for that purpose. Volunteers serving in the Canadian (Active) Army were in other camps.

Training Divided Into Two Parts

Now, Mr. King said, compulsory training would be divided into a "basic training" period of two months and an "advanced training" period of the same length. To get sufficient accommodation the present Reserve and Active Army training centres would be combined.

After two months of basic training, men called up for training who desire to volunteer and are accepted for the Royal Canadian Navy or the Royal Canadian Air Force will go to naval or air force schools.

The others will go on to advanced training schools where special training will be given in the particular arm of the service to which they are posted, such as infantry, artillery, signals, army service corps or ordnance. Consideration would be given to the men's preference as to the branch of service for which they would like to qualify, Mr. King said.

Recruits May Join Army

At the end of four months, unless the recruit volunteers and is accepted for active service, he will return to civil life, posted to a Reserve Army unit.

"He will be liable to recall if he should be required for sevice in Canada or for additional training," the Prime Minister said.

He added that "because of their age" it was expected a number of the recruits would enter youth training schemes after their four months in camp to qualify for work in war industries.

Re-Training of Men Improbable

OTTAWA, Feb 4—(C P)—Men who have already undergone the 30-day compulsory training period prescribed under the original terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, are not likely to be called to serve further time in camps under the revised four-months' plan, the Canadian Press learned authoritatively today.

"Although this question has not yet been definitely settled, it hardly seems reasonable that men would be required to report for training twice within the same year," a Government spokesman said.

Majority of those who already had served their short-term training period had either returned to their employments or studies. To call them again, he said, would not appear logical. The urgency of the military situation, however, might make this step necessary.

Three drafts trained under the 30-day plan have already produced more than 80,000 recruits for Canada's reserve forces. All have been automatically enrolled in militia units and as such, it was explained, would be subject to service at any time in the defence of the Dominion.

According to latest available registration figures approximately 91,000 single men will attain the age of 21 years during the current calendar year. This total will more than take care of the projected program of four months training

Intense Nazi Activity

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 15 TO 26

The Gazette

VOL. CLXX. No. 35 MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941.

5,000 Parade for Victory Prayer Services

WAR WORKERS JOIN MEN OF 3 SERVICES IN SMART DISPLAY

Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay Takes Salute Opposite Notre Dame Church

4 TANKS AMONG UNITS

Ski Machine-gun Troops Ride by in Trucks, Some Carrying First Bren Guns to Appear in City

By KENNETH G. WRIGHT

Church and State fighting men and munitions workers, business and industry and thousands of ordinary citizens in Montreal and throughout the province gathered in their churches yesterday to ask the Prince of Peace to bring Britain an early victory.

Montreal was the focal point of the observance, and the Roman Catholic Church took the lead in the ceremonies, but everywhere in Quebec there was prayer, and Protestants and Jews and members of other faiths held their own services.

Notre Dame Church was filled yesterday morning as Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve celebrated the tempore belli, Victory Mass. Simultaneously a soldiers' mass was held in the Craig Street Drill Hall. Afterwards some 8,000 representatives of the navy, the army, the air force and war industries marched or drove past a saluting base opposite the church. Here the salute was taken by Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., inspector-general in the Department of National Defence. Gen. Tremblay was substituting for the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Eugene Fiset, K.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., who was taken ill during the service in Notre Dame, and was unable further to take part in the ceremonies.

Beside Gen. Tremblay as he took the salute were Cardinal Villeneuve and senior officers of the navy, the army and the air force in the district, while in the stands behind them were representatives of the federal, Quebec and civic governments, officers commanding district units, and many other leading citizens. Representing Prime Minister King was Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and also present were Premier Adelard Godbout and Mayor Adhemar Raynault.

R.C.N. UNIT IMPRESSIVE.

The parade was an impressive glimpse for the many thousands who jammed in the vicinity of Place d'Armes, of Canada's armed forces, but it was found impossible to bring to the city true representations of armored fighting units. Drawing particular applause, however, was a Royal Canadian Navy armed force, complete with tin hats and rifles, four light tanks of the Three Rivers Regiment, truckloads of white-clad ski machine-gun troops from the Three Rivers Training Centre, and a score of trucks carrying war industries workers.

The parade started from St. Lawrence boulevard and Craig street a few minutes before Notre Dame's Gros Bourdon tolled noon. Previously the dismounted men had attended the Craig Street Drill Hall service and heard the sermon of His Excellency brought by wire from Notre Dame.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6)

An armed force of the Royal Canadian Navy marches past the saluting base opposite Notre Dame Church in yesterday's parade held in connection with the day of prayer for victory.

Gazette photo (copyright reserved)

His Excellency Cardinal Villenue celebrating the Mass at the High Altar of Notre Dame Church assisted by three military chaplains.

Y, FEBRUARY 10, 1941. VOL. CLXX. No. 35

ASS FOR VICTORY AND PARADE

The saluting base: Cmdr. Stuart, Cardinal Villeneuve, Maj.-Gen. Tremblay, Brig.-Gen. Panet, Air Commodore McEwen.

Battle Camp Leader Feted

Recruiting Centre Also Scene of Celebration By Chinese Colony

Presentation of a silver cigarette lighter bearing the crest of the unit, the Royal Canadian Regiment, was made yesterday to Major F. G. Mansbridge for his success in organizing and commanding the camp on Fletcher's Field prepared to [illegible] Canada's call for more men and money.

Members of the original administrative staff attended the presentation in the officers' mess, including Capt. R. H. Dawson of the Queen's York Rangers, who as adjutant also had a large share in the camp's success.

Firecrackers boomed and banged last night when China's Day was celebrated. A mimic dragon, national emblem of China, figured in the procession in the evening when the salute was taken by Lt. W. S. Dunnick of the Toronto Scottish, transport officer at the camp.

Following the procession a show was presented at the Chinese marquee and a talk on Chinese history and traditions was given. The orrachers of the Chinese exhibit were Tam Lee and Yip Wong of the Chinese Patriotic Society of Montreal.

Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, visited the camp last night, accompanied by his orderly officer, Lt. J. R. Hebert. He was met at the gate by Capt. W. M. Mills, liason officer, and Mrs. Mills, who accompanied him on a tour of inspection.

A wrestling and boxing show was staged last night in the open-air theatre, under the auspices of the Montreal Athletic Commission, with Yvon Robert acting as referee and Frank Hogan, chairman of the commission, supervising.

The Canadian Grenadier Guards will be featured tonight, when they give a demonstration of the colorful and traditional trooping of the color, in which they are specially adept.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Rolland, officer commanding the 2nd Battalion, will command the parade, and Capt. W. M. Mills will be the adjutant. The color party will be in charge of Major A. C. Barwick.

The color bearer will be 2nd Lt. M. S. MacKinnon and the senior warrant officer on parade will be R.S.M. J. C. Stelfox. The regimental brass band will be in charge of Capt. J. J. Gagnier, director of music, and the fife and drum band of Sgt. J. Emerson.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspecting the Guard of Honor provided by the Royal Canadian Dragoons from St. Johns, Que. With him is the officer commanding the guard and at the rear is Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4.

The Cardinal delivers his sermon

Changes Made At Military Training Camps

Farnham Centre to Be Used by Active Army Reconnaissance Units

Recent changes in the military training facilities throughout the Dominion have resulted in the centre at Farnham becoming a training ground for the new reconnaissance units of the Canadian Active Army, it was announced at Headquarters of M.D. No. 4 today. The centre, originally planned as an instructional camp for trainees, is commanded by Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

At present the reinforcements for two reconnaissance regiments are under instruction there, and after the "recruit" squadron of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, now a reconnaissance regiment, leave Huntingdon, which they are expected to do shortly, the regiment's reinforcements will go to Farnham for training.

Other far-reaching plans for the initial instruction of reinforcements for Montreal units are under consideration but details are not yet ready for release, Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., District Officer Commanding, indicated today.

AT ST. HYACINTHE

The centre at St. Hyacinthe also has come under the status of an "advanced" instructional camp. Commanded by Major G. U. Francoeur, former officer commanding at Sorel, this camp also was originally used for trainees. At the moment a "refresher" course is being held for more than 300 officers and N.C.O's who are members of the instructional staffs at trainee centres. This course concludes on Friday and will be followed by a similar course which is to commence on Tuesday.

There are now six centres in the military district to which trainees are being sent. Tomorrow the second batch of nearly one thousand 21-year-olds will go to these camps to swell the 962 who reported a month ago for four months training. This system of "staggering" the numbers until the camps are filled will continue as regular order hereafter.

The bulk of the 1,000 ordered to report at six centres tomorrow are from Montreal, the authorities having agreed to the policy whereby farmers are not to be called during crop seasons. A month ago 1,040 men reported to camps in this district of whom 962 were accepted, this being 32 more than the quota set for M.D. No. 4.

At the trainee centres, the new recruits for the Canadian reserve army obtain two months basic training and are then given their choice as to the arm of the service they would like to receive specialist training in for a further two months. The man may elect to join the Royal Canadian Navy or the R.C.A.F. as well as any branch of the military service, their applications being subject to suitability and existing vacancies.

Loan Total on Island Now 76.4 Per Cent of Quota

District Determined to Top Objective As Aggregate Reaches $89,418,650; Province Reaches 68.1 p.c. of Goal

WITH less than a quarter of the way to go to its objective, Montreal entered the third week of Victory Loan campaign today determined to reach its quota as soon as possible and work for the second honor pennant which is awarded for a 25 per cent oversubscription.

Montreal Island's total at noon today was $89,418,650 a gain of $4,397,650 over figures released on Saturday, and 76.4 per cent of the Island objective. Quebec province at the same time reported it had reached a total of $108,914,850, or 68.1 per cent of its objective, running slightly below the weekly average necessary to reach the objective. Provincial officials, however, declared they expected to increase returns today and tomorrow and make a whirlwind finish to go over the top.

SUPPORT STILL NEEDED

Reports are considered at headquarters to be encouraging but it was pointed out again that first returns include a number of special names and that these are invariably in early, leaving the last week's campaigning to the general public, whose support is essential to the success of the Loan. Some people, canvassers reported, are holding back their subscriptions, first, because of the false impression that their money is not needed and, second, because some of them hesitate to buy bonds, fearing that they may be unable to continue their instalment payments and may therefore lose their investments. To the first the committee replied that every dollar of savings is required to win this war and to the second group the committee issued a special statement explaining that where instalments have been paid the subscriber would have no difficulty securing credit from a bank or security dealer to complete his payments and then sell his bond.

EAST END PARADE HELD

On Saturday Montreal witnessed its second big parade of the drive when the east end turned out in large numbers to see the Victory Loan floats, military bands and marching units. When the parade left Sherbrooke and Fullum streets sharp at four o'clock thousands lined the streets to Laurier Park. Then the rain came and ranks were slightly thinned. The parade went on, however, and most people stayed to see it pass.

PARK EXTENSION

On Sunday afternoon Park Extension saw a colorful and solemn ceremony when hundreds of children took part in a special Victory Loan dedication service on the grounds of St. Cuthbert's Church.

N.D.G.

In the evening N.D.G. held the spotlight with a band concert by the Westmount High School Band from Sioux Falls, S.D. and addresses by Loan campaign workers and Mrs. Seline, Lord who came to Canada recently from England.

CHATEAUGUAY RALLY

Tonight at Chateauguay Basin-City Hall square there will be a Victory Loan parade and mass meeting as that community lines up in full support of the drive. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock.

FARNHAM

A parade was held in Farnham on Saturday. The Sherbrooke Fusiliers, under the command of Lt. Col. M. W. McNulty took part, also about 400 men from the Farnham Training Centre under the command of Lt.-Col. Geo. Francoeur, also the College Cadets, Members of the Legion, and the Farnham band. Colonel McNulty took the salute. He was accompanied by Major U. Fortin Henri Gosselin, M.L.A., Rev. P. D. Daroche, Rev. R. G. Asenh, Walter F. Wilkins, Col. F. W. Miller, Dr. M. Boisseau, Jos. Bousquet, Major Kippen, Major Emile, Capt. Fleury, Henri Demers, chairman, Publicity Committee, Col. Geo. Francoeur, Lieut. Finley, J. B. Gendron, Jos. Leddy, A. Bisaillon.

The Publicity Committee, in connection with the Citizens' Committee, organized a rally at the Baseball Park in the evening. The Farnham band gave a concert. There were fireworks displays and addresses were delivered by Mayor Fortin and Henri Gosselin, M.L.A. The speakers were introduced by Walter F. Wilkins, president Citizens' Committee, and Henri Demers, chairman, Publicity Committee.

SUBSCRIBERS

Some of [illegible] subscribers from Montreal Saturday included [illegible] Oscar Mercier, Sadie, Joseph Arthur Paul[illegible], Mrs. Craig, Powell Transfer [illegible], Canadian Greenshield [illegible], Automatic Sprinkler Company of Canada Limited, $5,000; Peraltos [illegible] Mills, Limited, $5,[illegible]; Trust General du Canada, [illegible]; Fatale [illegible]; [illegible] Wire Rope and [illegible] Company, $5[illegible]; [illegible] Power [illegible] Limited, [illegible] Ltd., [illegible] Ltd., [illegible]

Join Royal Rifles

Lt. Paul van Coldits

Lt. H. B. Yuile

Lt. J. F. McCourt

Lt. R. I. McGreevy

Among the officers who have received appointments to the re-[illegible] Royal Rifles of Canada, and only await official approval of National Defence Headquarters, are the four above. Lieut. van Coldits and Lieut. Yuile, have served in The Black Watch and for some months past have been instructors at militia training centres in M.D. No. 4. Lieut. McCourt belongs to a well-known Quebec family. Lieut. McGreevy was with the Montreal Regiment. His brother was at Hong Kong.

COME TO THE FAIR AT AYERS CLIFF

BIGGEST SHOW in HISTORY

• RACES EVERY DAY •

V-for-Victory GRANDSTAND REVUE

MARIE'S ANIMAL CIRCUS

COLLEEN & COLLETTE: Dancers

Mlle ZENA: Contortionist

HERBIE & KAY: MAGICIANS

DON ROMERO: TIGHT ROPE ARTIST

FLYING WHIRLOS - WIZARDS on WHEELS - Roller Skating Act

"SWEET" MUSIC - SENSATIONAL ONE MAN BAND

4 pc. DANCE BAND -- 30 pc. B. M. C. BAND

ETC. *Young Johnnie Lavers* ETC.

11 Year-old Singer

Surprises - Thrills - Laughs

BIG NIGHT SPECTACLE

RED CROSS CANNING Demonstration

Institute Lunch Room -- Proceeds Buys Mobile Canteen

Agricultural — Horticultural

Industrial Exhibits

SIMS ALL-CANADIAN MIDWAY

New Attractions - Rides - Shows

OLD TIME DANCE CONTEST THURSDAY NITE

BEAUTY CONTEST - FRIDAY NITE

HUGE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

By Picked Troops from FARNHAM CAMP

(Added Attraction) SATURDAY NITE ONLY (plus regular show)

3 DAYS AND NIGHTS 3

Thursday - Friday - Saturday

August 21 - 22 - 23

Bigger & Better Than Ever

It Takes the Place of Sherbrooke Fair this Year!

De Luxe PRINTING SHOP Coaticook, Tel. 138

Knights of the Order of St. Sepulchre attended the Mass. Right to left: E. Valois, of Lachute; A. A. Gardiner; A. Trudeau; C. Donat Turcotte; Emile Grothe; Dr. Arthur Valois; Commander Cote of the Order of St. Gregory, Quebec City, and Albert Chevalier.

During the Mass (front row): Lieutenant-Governor, Lady Fiset, Mrs. Godbout and Premier Godbout

Training Tanks of the Three Rivers Tank Regiment

OFFICER IS KILLED IN FARNHAM CRASH

Motorcycle Carrying Lt. F. Bell, of Swift Current, and Another Hits Train

(Special to The Gazette)

Farnham, May 5 — Two Lieutenants of the Canadian Army training centre here were injured—one fatally — when a motorcycle on which they were riding crashed into the side of a train at the C.P.R. crossing here this afternoon.

The dead officer is Lt. Frederick Bell, aged 27, of Swift Current Sask.

Injured, but not seriously, is Lt F. Noble, 26, of Regina, Sask He was taken to Ross Memorial Pavilion of Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal after receiving first aid treatment at the camp hospital

Bell, his skull fractured, also received treatment here and was taken to Montreal Neurological Hospital where he died a few hours later

The accident occurred at 4.35 p.m. The camp officers were on manoeuvres and apparently failed to see the train, which was backing slowly across the roadway, until it was too late to stop

A railway brakeman on the rear car of the train said the motorcycle hit the centre of his car just as it was in the level crossing Both Bell and Noble were hurled out of their machine as it hit

The train was going about three miles an hour at the time of the mishap, a railway official stated

Camp officials were notified of the accident immediately after it happened and the camp ambulance was rushed to the scene without delay.

Man of 70 Dies S[illegible]

New Regulations Will Relieve Labor Strain

Only 21-Year-Old Class To Be Called for Drill

Number Affected Drops From 250,000 to 70,000

OTTAWA, Feb. 4—(Star Special by Staff Correspondent)—Lengthening of the compulsory military training period from 30 days to four months, and confining it to the 21-year-old class, will greatly relieve the strain on war industry which resulted from calling up of men for instruction, it was agreed here today. Other important factors arising from the change in regulations, announced last night by Premier Mackenzie King (for text see Page 6), include:

Reduction in the number of trainees from 250,000 to 70,000, thus limiting the scope of persons affected; possible increase in enlistments; modification of the whole plan from the original outline; the apparent greater need for overseas service and the consequent lessening of home defence requirements; confinement of the plan to men of 21, and men called into the Reserve Army will now train with active service volunteers.

War industry is certain to welcome the changes, inasmuch as time lost by employes in training created a serious labor problem and had a direct bearing on failure of many companies to keep to schedule on vital production.

The war labor problem is not, of course, solved yet but establishment of the Army Trades School at Hamilton, Ont., will relieve industry from supplying skilled workers for military service, while at the same time creating mechanics and other artisans from within Army ranks.

Activities of Department Reduced

The War Services Department will, through modification of the training plan have its activities further reduced. At present it is principally engaged in directing the machinery for military medical examinations. The department's other outstanding accomplishment was the creation and completion of national registration.

The three training camps held since compulsory training was introduced in Canada last year have been on the 30 day basis, with an average of about 27,500 men at each. Mr. King said "the equipment position did not make a longer period of training possible."

The new program calls for 6,000 to 6,500 men in March and the same number at the 15th of each ensuing month.

The first group would graduate by July 15, and a group would graduate at the middle of each month from then on, and at least 21,000 men would be in training constantly once the program was in full operation, he estimated.

72,000 Men To Graduate Yearly

On the basis of the Prime Minister's figures, about 72,000 would graduate in any year.

(This figure is about 6,000 below the number of 21-year-olds who registered last August at national registration. If the number of men reaching 21 years remained constant, there would be sufficient men in that age-group to fill training needs, with leeway for rejections on physical grounds).

Premier King said there will be no exemptions from training, although postponements might be allowed on principles to be worked out by the boards of review in each district. A meeting of board chairmen is being called to work out the principles.

Orders to report for medical examinations have been sent out to men scheduled to attend camp in the fourth training period, but it is assumed their call now will be altered to meet the ne[illegible] plans.

The Situation On War Fronts

LONDON — R.A.F. makes two night attacks on German U-boat base at Brest; shipping losses down to 50 per cent of average.

* * *

CAIRO — Bombers pace advancing Australians with heavy attacks on Bengasi; East African campaign pressed in effort to crush Italians before spring rains begin.

* * *

VICHY — Germans in Paris remove Roger Langeron as police prefect; Admiral Darlan returns after conferring with Laval

* * *

ATHENS—Greeks win control of Trebeshina Mountains commanding positions above Tepelini.

* * *

HAVANA — President Batista arrests army chiefs in move to nip revolt plan; constitution suspended.

"It has always been recognized that 30 days training would not fit a man to take his place in a fighting unit," the Prime Minister said, but when the original plan was adopted the Government felt it undesirable to wait until equipment was available.

Since then "the demand for labor in war industry has increased steadily.

"The one-month training plan involves taking away from their jobs for a month at a time about 250,000 men a year. This dislocation of employment has a disturbing effect on war industry, and tends to lower war production, which, at present, is essential to the war effort."

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Defence Minister, studied training problems in England and the conclusion had been reached that four months was the minimum period of time in which a man could be given "effective military training sufficient to enable him to take his place in the defence within Canada, should necessity were to arise."

[illegible] of continuing the 30-day [illegible]riod," Mr. King said, [illegible]nment has decided to [illegible] men, as they reach [illegible] called for training [illegible]this' period.

[illegible] can now be pl[illegible]

[illegible] three training perio[illegible]

on Page 4, Col. 4)

$9,000,000 SPENT IN BUILDING CAMPS

11 Training Centres Private Contracts, 28 Government-Constructed

Ottawa, March 31.—(AP)—Total actual and estimated construction cost of 39 training centres established under the National Resources Mobilization Act was $9,553,061, Defence Minister Ralston told the House of Commons today.

Actual payments made were $9,084,457 and estimated outstanding claims were $473,604

Eleven centres constructed by private contract, with materials generally purchased by the Department of Munitions and Supply, were expected to cost in all $2,103,619 and 28 built by the engineer services of the Department of Defence, $7,434,442

Centres constructed by private contract with total estimated cost:

Brantford, Ont. $243,779; Long Branch, Ont., $328,788; Huntingdon, $322,927; St. Hyacinthe, $216,121; Valleyfield, $230,123; Yarmouth, N. S., $163,709; Charlottetown, $71,[illegible]; Portage La Prairie Man., $134,224; Fort William, $67,028; Regina, $111,086; Red Deer, Alta., $214,112.

Constructed by Department of National Defence.

Kitchener, $329,382; Woodstock, Ont., $205,875; Chatham Ont., $355,659; North Bay, $275,613; Newmarket, Ont., $346,162; Brockville, Ont., $309,020; Cornwall, $306,905; Peterborough, Ont., $238,014; Farnham, $357,965; Joliette, $325,503; Sherbrooke, $348,044; St. Jerome, $350,640; Sorel, $329,265; Valcartier $112,113

Chicoutimi $148,393; Megantic, $136,627; Lauzon, Que., $249,819; Montmagny, $247,322; Rimouski, $[illegible]8,542; New Glasgow, N.S., $157,458; Fredericton, $245,842; Edmundston, N.B., $192,068; Brandon, Man., $300,054; Vernon, B.C., $361,987; Gordon Head, B.C., $411,252; Dundurn, Sask., $89,550; Camrose, Alta., $243,944; Grande Prairie Alta., $136,350.

ARMY RESERVE TOLD GET READY

Infantry and Artillery to Mobilize for Active Service

Instructions Sent Out by Defence Department Stipulate Minimum of Delay

Ottawa, February [illegible]—(AP)—Reserve battalions, batteries or other units of the Canadian army which up to the present have not been called upon to mobilize for active service have been warned to prepare for such an eventuality through instructions issued tonight by the Department of National Defence

Stressing the importance of medical fitness in the personnel of such reserve formations, a departmental statement said

"Officers commanding are urged to see that a change from reserve to an active role can be carried out with a minimum of delay This matter of medical fitness is also impressed upon the second battalions of active regiments, since the call for reinforcements may come at any time.

The instructions also direct that reserve units which have already furnished components of the active army will not be mobilized for service overseas until all other "qualified and suitable" organized reserve units have similar active participating units in the army.

The primary responsibility of second battalions, it is explained, is to supply reinforcements for their counterparts on active service.

"Those reserve battalions, batteries or other units not having been up to the present called to mobilize for active service, have now as a primary responsibility to

Mr and Mrs. Philip Armstrong, of Westmount, announce the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Marian, to Lieutenant William Stewart Bury, the Canadian Grenadier Guards, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Bury, of Pointe Claire, Que The marriage will take place early in May

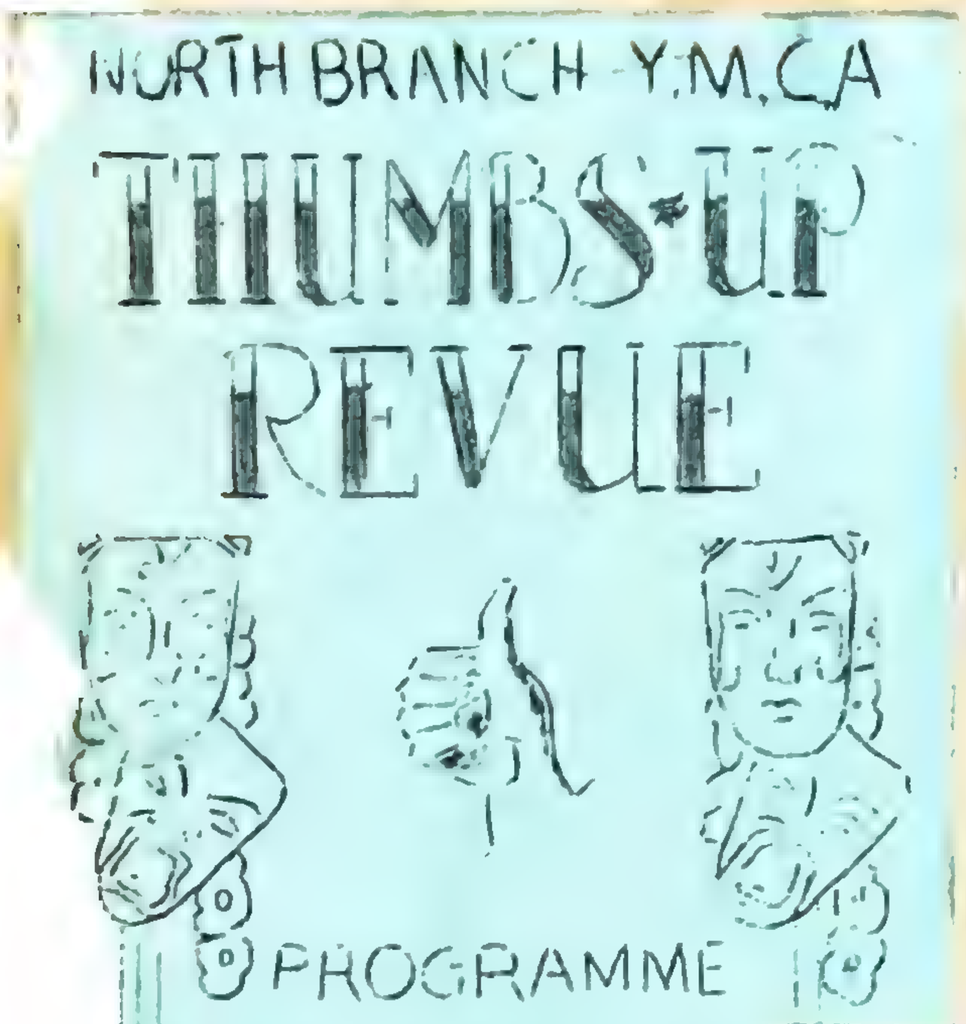
MISS PATRICIA MARIAN ARMSTRONG and LIEUTENANT WILLIAM STEWART BURY, Canadian Grenadier Guards, whose engagement is announced Miss Armstrong is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Armstrong of Westmount, and Lieutenant Bury is the son of Mr. and Mrs Arthur Bury, of Pointe Claire, Que The marriage will take place early in May

Ross Photo

Notman & Sons, Ltd.

MASTER PETER DAVID YUILE, son of Lieutenant H Barclay Yuile, The Black Watch (R H R) of Canada, and Mrs Yuile

A FREQUENT VISITOR



prepare for mobilization," the statement says. "In addition certain units within the areas of the Atlantic and Pacific commands will be entrusted with definite defence roles."

From the general lines of policy promulgated, personnel of any unit will be able to determine their immediate prospects of participation in Canadian military operations at home or abroad the statement adds.

In supplementary instructions, all reserve units authorized to organize have been advised they are liable to be mobilized for home defence in the event of an emergency.

To meet this possibility units affected have been authorized to recruit a sufficient number of men to replace those dispatched to the active forces or to training centres as reinforcements since September 1, 1940.

Such expansion the instructions observed, would be exclusive of strength accretions through the posting of recruits emerging from compulsory military training camps. For the present these recruits will be carried "surplus to establishment."

In the event of a call to the defence of Canada, all members of existing reserve units are under obligation to respond However, reinforcements for the active army from the reserve are raised on a voluntary basis. The same practice will be observed when reserve units are mobilized, the statement says.

College to Form Training Corps

Sir George Williams College has been authorized to form a basic training unit, according to advices received by the college from Military District No. 4. Lt.-Col. Edwin Gill, M.C., a former officer commanding the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, will command the college unit

Arrangements are being made for training on two afternoons a week for day division students, amounting to five hours, and training on Saturday afternoons and one of two alternate evenings weekly for the evening division students. Training is optional, but it is reported that the first day's registration was high, and all indications show that a large percentage of the students will take advantage of the training unit.

Capt Victor Burke, also a former officer of the 17th Hussars, will be second-in-command of the unit, and instructional staff appointed are Lt. P. J. K. Pyne, 2nd Lt. J. B. Patton and Sgt. J. W. Parton.

Catholic Chaplains of District Assemble

Fifteen of the 17 Catholic chaplains assigned to duty in Military District No 4 met yesterday afternoon at military headquaters in the Sun Life Building to attend a conference called by Major Rev C E. Chartier senior Catholic chaplain of the district The above picture was taken as the conference opened. In the front row, from left to right are Capt Rev Alphonse Claude-Laboussiere, chaplain of Westmount barracks the 14th General Hospital and 3rd Motorcycle Brigade Capt Rev Charles Edouard Beaudry, attached to Sherbrooke Fusiliers C.A.S.F., Major Chartier and Capt. Rev J. Dalcourt attached to St Helen's Island barracks; Capt. Rev. Edouard Desilets, Place Viger barracks; Capt. Rev. Herve Charlebois, attached to Motordome barracks.

Second row, Capt. Rev. L. Deslauriers, St Johns barra... Rev. M Sarrazin, Sherbrooke Training Centre; Capt. Re... Forest, Farnham Training Centre Capt. Rev. F. Riopel ... Training Centre, Capt. Rev. J. B. Carrigman, Three Rivers Tra... Centre, Capt. Rev. H. D. Nault, St Hyacinthe Training ... Capt. Rev. G. E Lacasse, Valleyfield Training Centre Cap... Gerard Leblanc, Huntingdon Training Centre, Capt. Rev ... Emile Morin, an Eastern internment camp. The two ... unable to attend the meeting were Capt. Rev Lucien ... Sorel Training Centre, and Capt. Rev. J. A. Lalonde, St ... Training Centre.

Trainees Glad to Go to Camp

Arrivée de troupes de renfort en Grande-Bretagne

Le capitaine J. Payette, de Montreal, est du groupe des officiers qui sont retournés outre-mer

D'un port canadien de la côte de l'Atlantique, 27. (C.P.) — Bien encadrés de spécialistes qui sont retournés outre-mer pour prêter main forte dans l'invasion de l'Europe occidentale, des centaines de soldats et d'aviateurs qui ont quitté ce port, il y a quelque temps, à bord d'un gros transport allié, viennent d'arriver en Grande-Bretagne.

Le contingent comprend des soldats et des aviateurs du Dominion, des autres parties de l'Empire et des nations alliées, ainsi qu'un groupe imposant de soldats américains. Il y a également un groupe de la section féminine de la marine canadienne.

Le commandement sur le navire avait été confié au major B.-M. Osler, de Toronto, qui se rendait en Angleterre pour la seconde fois. Parmi les officiers qui firent le voyage, on remarquait le capitaine J. Payette, de Montréal, qui a servi d'interprète français au lieutenant-général A.-G.-L. McNaughton, au cours d'une visite en France quelques jours avant la retraite de Dunkerque.

mprising college graduates and men from every walk of life, 800 beaming young 22 and 23-left by special train from Windsor Station at 9 o'clock this morning to carry out 30-days training at Farnham. Cheering and waving farewells to relatives and friends, the young men those on the platform that, "we will be home by Christmas." Pictures all illustrate the of the trainees who will start a strict military regimen tomorrow morning with the first es of "reveille."

0 Given Big Send-off at Departure

reds Say Good-Bye ains Depart ilitary Centres

ne second contingent of 4,000 trainees left Montreal today by train and bus to be "guests" of the Canadian Government in eight N.P.A.M. training centres throughout the province. The first batch returned just a fortnight ago, and this class of 22 and 23 years olds will be home again in good time for Christmas. They will receive 30 days military training on a graduated scale to build them up physically, and be taught the rudiments of the military life.

Cheerful and smiling, they appeared to be a splendid type of young Canadian manhood as they kissed sweethearts good-bye and waved to relatives and friends from the windows of their coaches. A very large percentage of those who a few minutes before 9 o'clock left Windsor Station for Farnham had high school and college educations, and, as was the case with the first contingent, from one-third to half of the Farnham trainees were Jewish.

Some changes have been made in the staffs of two camps to make Huntingdon, formerly an English-speaking centre, a French-Canadian unit in the training plan.

While all but the officer commanding, Lt.-Col. C. C. Brooks, M.C., are regarded as French-speaking, the officers include such names as Shannon, Mackay and MacPherson for whom French is their mother tongue.

50 MISS SPECIAL TRAIN

Fifty young men missed their scheduled special train at the Windsor Station and had to catch the following train 35 minutes later. Officials of the C.P.R. stated that every train leaving in the direction of the training centres would carry extra coaches in order to accommodate all those going to camp.

A hardy-looking group of 40 young men from the lumbering country of Northern Quebec were among those leaving on the special. One of them, Dave Gill of 4048 Royal avenue, N.D.G., expressed his satisfaction at getting a chance to put in some military training in a camp.

The C.P.R., C.N.R., and the Provincial Transport Company divided up the transportation facilities about equally, the buses forming an almost ceaseless procession from the terminal on Dorchester street, from 8:30 a.m. onwards, big and small buses leaving every 15 minutes for no fewer than seven of the training centres.

HUNDREDS BID ADIEU

Hundreds of mothers, fathers and sweethearts thronged Bonnaventure station and its platforms today to bid adieu to Montreal trainees departing for the Non-Permanent Active Militia Training Centres at Sorel, Valleyfield and St. Hyacinthe.

There were few tears, but plenty of cheers as the boys gathered in the station to await their trains. The air was loud with shouts as friend greeted friend, some of whom had not met for years, and friendships were formed amazingly fast. One friend would introduce another to a third and the three would go off arm in arm looking for other acquaintances. One of these introductions brought together two first cousins, who had never previously met. Leo Cousineau, a resident of Gatineau, was introduced by a mutual acquaintance to Maurice Cousineau, of Montreal. The two young men looked at each other for a few seconds and started to talk at the same time. Each had spotted the resemblance to each other, and a quick check-up revealed that Maurice was a first cousin, who had left Gatineau with his parents over 20 years ago for Montreal and had not since returned to the place of his birth.

As the time of departure drew near, the boys, carrying handbags and kits with personal belongings, embarked on the train and rushed to the windows to speak with parents and friends waiting on the platform. One of these was Donat Latour, of Ile Perrot, one of the few married men among the trainees, who chatted with his bride of a few weeks until the train pulled out of the station.

PROUD OF SERVING

"I hate to leave my wife, but I'm proud of being able to serve my country," he said. His sentiments were echoed by the rest of the boys who were not anxious to leave home and families for a month but were glad they were going to camp. "After all," one observed, "it's for just a month."

The boys departed in three trains. The group bound for Sorel centre went first on the 8:45 a.m. train, followed at 9 a.m. by the St Hyacinthe, and at 9:30 a.m. by the Valleyfield group.

Nearly 70 coaches of the Provincial Bus lines were required to carry 2,500 young men off to the various camps this morning. The camps, which were fed by buses, included St. Hyacinthe, Joliette, Huntingdon, Sorel and St. Jerome.

FIRST ARRIVE EARLY

The first of the young trainees reached the bus terminals by 7 o'clock and spent the intervening time in drinking coffee and listening to stories of the first training period from the "veterans", many of whom were down to see them take off for the second training period.

Special arrangements were made by the bus company to have buses leave not only the main terminal on Dorchester street, but also the North End Terminal and Dupuis Freres.

The men were rushed off to camp with considerable speed and buses were departing every few minutes for one or other of the camps.

As each of the buses pulled away from the crowded terminal, the lads who were off to do 30 days of "soldiering" sent up a cheer that was answered from the crowd that remained.

As the 6,500 moved off to camp today, arrangements were being hurried at the divisional headquarters for the calling of the same number to attend the next training period, which will open on January 10.

29,000 Men Enter Militia Camps Today

First Full Day of Training Schedule Starts Tomorrow

OTTAWA Nov. 27 — (C.P.) — Across Canada the second quota of militia recruits reported today to 39 training centres for 30 days' compulsory military training that will add something like 29,000 men to the rolls of Canada's reserve army.

The quota for the training period starting today is 29,000 men chosen from the age groups 22, 23 and 24.

The first training period started October 9 with most of the recruits coming from the 21-year-old class. Here and there some 22 and 23-year-olds were called in areas where the 21-year-old class failed to produce enough men to fill regional quotas.

COMPLETE FIRST CLASS

The second training period will take care of those 21-year-olds subject to training under the National War Services Regulations who for reasons of seasonal employment on farms or other reasons for postponement of training did not take part in the first training period.

Everywhere the men summoned for training were due to report today though at the National War Services Department which calls the men to the centres and turns them over to the Defence Department, it was said that transportation difficulties might delay youths from the Peace River district who must report at the Grand Prairie, Alta., training centre.

As was the case during the first training period, the opening day is devoted to the routine of registration, medical re-examination and outfitting of the men with uniforms.

This will be the second medical examination for the soldier trainees. Their first examination was by a physician of their choice after being called for training. Before starting the teaching of the army's A B C's, the Defence Department checks the men over again and this may reduce the total trained in the second period below the 29,000 quota.

BREN GUNS AND CARRIERS DISPLAYED AT FARNHAM CAMP

A spectacular demonstration was staged yesterday at Farnham summer camp by personnel of Farnham Training Centre and the entire complement of the camp witnessed the display which was staged five times throughout the afternoon. Above —men of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armored Car) are watching a Bren gun and carrier exhibition. The crews have been firing the guns and by means of the smoke bomb have signalled to the carriers to come forward from their waiting place. Other demonstrations were given of 3-inch mortar firing and anti-tank rifles.

The exhibition was arranged by Maj. P. Lambert, G.S.O. 3 in charge of training at the camp, and staged under the supervision of Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., officer commanding the training centre. Explanations were made by Maj. R. Routh, in charge of the specialist company of the centre and the men and vehicles were commanded by Lt. Frederick Manley.

Gazette Photo [copyright reserved]

INTERNEE IS TAKEN NEAR BORDER POST

Customs Officer Captures Festa Close to Philipsburg

ESCAPED LAST FRIDAY

Overpowered After Short Struggle When He Asks for Drink of Water

Captured by a Canadian customs officer-farmer after two and a half days of freedom, Tullio Festa, 27-year-old Italian seaman who escaped from a Montreal district internment camp last Friday, was back in the camp under heavy guard last night.

Festa was brought to Montreal late yesterday from Stanbridge Station, about 40 miles south of here, where he was captured yesterday morning.

His capture ended a search since late last Friday, when Festa, regarded as a non-dangerous class "C" alien, escaped from an internment camp near here while working with a fatigue squad of about three dozen men. He was not missed until the roll call that evening.

He was captured by E. Campbell an officer of the Philipsburg customs office, with the aid of a tenant farmer, Romuald Noll, after a brief struggle.

Apparently exhausted after being chased throughout the night by some 350 troops, Festa approached the farm and asked for a drink of water. Campbell recognized the man from official descriptions at the border customs, seized him and threw him to the ground.

Noel ran to Campbell's aid and they relieved the prisoner of a home-made knife and a map of the district. The Italian later admitted he was from Montreal and claimed he was a refugee. He was dressed in a pair of blue pants, a maroon sweater and a pair of running shoes.

The two men put the prisoner in their car and brought him to Bedford, where he was turned over to Police Chief Zephyr Falcon, who lodged him in the town jail pending arrival of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Festa was the 63rd prisoner to escape from a Canadian internment camp and was the 58th to be recaptured. One escaped to the United States and four others were shot to death. An official inquiry into Festa's escape has already been opened in the Montreal district camp, military authorities here stated last night.

Aiding the 350 troops in the search was an R.C.A.F. plane, it was revealed yesterday.

A-12 A I(R) TC
ALWAYS GET
THEIR MAN?

MONTREAL GAZETTE
30 JULY 41

Few Trainees Affected Here

Men From M.D. No. 4 Going on Coast Defence Now at Valcartier

Only small numbers of trainees who have completed their four months preliminary military instruction will be affected in M.D. No. 4 in connection with the movement of 1,600 members of the Active Army on Home Defence to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Headquarters here announced today that the selected men left Farnham and Three Rivers advanced training centres, today for Valcartier. They comprise men who have completed basic training and two months' of instruction at the machine-gun and reconnaissance training centres.

In every respect these men will have the same status as other members of the active army except that they cannot be called on for duty outside Canada, officers explained. There were 4,840 men in the first four-month class throughout the country of whom 1,600 have been selected to proceed on active service duties on the East and West coasts. Approximately 800 others are being retained on completion of their four months' training to fill administrative vacancies in the training centres.

In the meantime 680 young men, most of them 21 and a few 22, none of whom have had any previous training, will report at six centres throughout Western Quebec tomorrow to undergo four months' instruction. They will be retained in the active army for service in Canada if required.

The numbers going to the various camps are: Huntingdon, 145; Joliette, 135; Sherbrooke, 135; St Jerome, 135; Sorel and Valleyfield, 65 each.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
30 JULY 41

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMB

Captains Take Lower Ranks To Join Group

Artist and Philosopher Among Those Chosen To Proceed Overseas

A philosopher, an artist and several others who held important positions in commercial life are among the officers who have volunteered to form part of the latest quota of reinforcements for active service with the 1st Battalion The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, now overseas.

The officers were selected by regimental headquarters in Montreal in response to the request of Headquarters of M.D. No. 4, and include some who have had as much as a year's experience in training centres in the district. Three of the officers have voluntarily accepted a reduction in rank, from captain to lieutenant, to take advantage of the opportunity to go on active service.

Captains who have surrendered a "pip" to take their place in the quota are: H. B. Glassford, who has commanded Headquarters company of the 2nd Battalion; M. G. Mather, who has been a training officer at Aldershot, N.S., and is now at St. Hyacinthe, and Duncan Stewart, now at Farnham training centre.

PHILOSOPHER IN KHAKI

The philosopher is Lt. Thomas G. Henderson who was granted his doctorate in philosophy at Harvard, and was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the University of British Columbia early this spring. He received his education at Lower Canada College, Bishop's College School and McGill University, obtaining his B.A. in 1927 and his M.A. the following year. In 1927 at McGill he won the Prince of Wales' gold medal for mental and moral philosophy. After five years in commercial life he went to Harvard where he was awarded his Ph.D., and became an instructor in the Department of Philosophy. He was appointed Associate Professor of Philosophy at the University of British Columbia this year.

NOTED ARTIST

Lt. R. W. Pilot is a full member of the Royal Canadian Academy which in 1925 purchased his canvas depicting Quebec from the opposite shore. He was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, and is the stepson of another famous Canadian artist, Maurice Cullen. He won the Wood Scholarship in 1919, went to Paris to study and has exhibited in the Paris Salon and all Canadian art exhibitions.

Other members of the draft are: Lt. J. P. MacIntosh, Lt. R. D. Yuille, whose father, Watson Yuille is an officer in the R.C.A.F.; Lt. E. E. Chambers, son of Mrs. W. D. Chambers, M.M., who won her decoration as an ambulance driver in the Great War; Lt. P. Macduff, a military physical training specialist now at Farnham T.C., Lt. Fred Rea, a former second in command of a company of the 3rd Battalion; Lt. David Law; Lt. G. Davidson, former acting adjutant of the 2nd Battalion; Lt. W. E. D. Oswald, Lt. S. L. Schafran, Lt. A. R. W. Robinson, Lt. A. D. Thornton, Lt. D. H. Knowles and Lt. George S. MacInnes.

Black Watch Officers Go "Active"

Lt. H. B. Glassford

Lt. M. G. Mather

Lt. Duncan Stewart

Lt. T. G. Henderson

Lt. R. W. Pilot

Five of the latest reinforcement draft of officers of The Black Watch are shown above. Lts. Glassford, Mather and Stewart have accepted a reduction in rank from captain in order to see active service. Lt. Henderson is on leave from the University of British Columbia where he is an associate professor in philosophy. Lt. Pilot is a well-known Canadian artist.

THE "STAR" MADE A MISTAKE THE PICTURE IS NOT — LT M.G. MATHER.

Military Head Visits Farnham

Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay Inspects Men Under Instruction

Men under instruction at the advanced training centre at Farnham were inspected today by Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., inspector-general for Eastern Canada, who spent the week-end in Montreal attending the Courcelette celebrations. He was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, and various staff officers from headquarters.

The centre is one of the most important in the district, Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., of the Black Watch, being responsible for the further training of men who have undergone their basic training. The prospective reinforcements of reconnaissance units are among those in the centre.

Three Rivers, where the instruction of machine gunners takes place is the only other comparable centre for the advanced training of active service reinforcements, but an Army School of Administration is expected to start taking students shortly and the Army Trades School at Sorel is expected to open by the end of this month.

MONTREAL "STAR" 15 SEP 41

Col. Howard Is Commended

D.O.C. Also Praises Smartness of Trainees At Farnham Centre

The work of Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., officer commanding the advanced training centre at Farnham, has come in for special commendation in an order of the day issued by Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4 dated Tuesday.

The order commends the smartness and appearance of all members of the active and reserve units that took part in the Courcelette celebrations at the Montreal Stadium over the week-end, and Gen. Panet expresses his entire satisfaction with their contribution to the success of the anniversary.

The trainees from Farnham however, stated the district officer commanding, merit special mention. Their appearance was "impeccable" and their martial bearing "won the enthusiastic admiration of the general public," as well as the military representatives who attended.

Lt.-Col. Howard was formerly commandant of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, with the rank of full colonel. He reverted to the rank of lieutenant colonel when appointed to take command at Farnham early last year.

MONTREAL STAR 17 SEP 41

"STOUT FELLOWS AHN!"

Infantry Training Heads to Confer

OTTAWA, July 30 — (C.P.) — National Defence Headquarters announced today that commandants of infantry training centres will hold a two-day conference at Aldershot, N.S., starting August 1.

The Department said problems of infantry training centre organization and administration will be discussed, along "with a round-table exchange of viewpoints on general matters."

MONTREAL STAR 30 JUL 41

Fish Blows Up In Frying Pan

BECKLEY, W., Va., Sept. 1 — (A.P. — A powder plant engineer went fishing and hooked a catfish, which he took home, cleaned and placed in a frying pan. In a moment an explosion blew fish, skillet and hot grease over the kitchen. The engineer concluded that the fish, living in the stream below the powder plant, became so impregnated with nitro cotton it exploded in the heat.

I even knew a clergyman who ...

FOR CAPT F. WILLIAMS TO NOTE.

MAJ. MACCULLOCH DIES IN 64TH YEAR

Veteran R.C.R. Officer Was Stationed at Farnham Training Centre

Maj. Ferdinand George Macculloch, long time member of the Royal Canadian Regiment, died yesterday at the Ross Memorial Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was in his 64th year.

Maj. Macculloch was a native of Toronto but has been residing in Montreal for several years. A graduate of Royal Military College, he joined the Royal Canadian Regiment long before the Great War, retiring only a few years ago. Upon the outbreak of this war he rejoined his regiment and had been stationed at Farnham training centre since that time.

It was Maj. Macculloch who organized and was the first officer commanding the mobile war show which gave demonstrations at Jeanne Mance Camp on Fletcher's Field and later toured the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The show opened here on June 4 and after guiding it through a very successful first week, he returned to his post at Farnham.

Maj. Macculloch, who lived here at 4868 Cote des Neiges road, is survived by his wife, the former Margaret Barclay Dale, and his mother Lady van Struanbenzee, Newbury England.

The body is now resting at the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., Mountain street and the funeral service will be held at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral. Interment will follow in Mount Royal Cemetery.

MACCULLOCH—At the Ross Memorial Pavilion, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, on October 12th, 1941, Maj. Ferdinand George Macculloch, aged 63 years. Remains at the Chapel of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 1234 Mountain Street. Funeral from Christ Church Cathedral, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, October 14th, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
13 OCT 41

GIVEN OTTAWA POST

Notman & Sandford Photo

CAPT. C. E. GERNAEY, former adjutant of the No. 4 District Depot, Longueuil, has been posted to National Defence Headquarters at Ottawa for special duties, it was announced yesterday. Capt. Gernaey is a member of the Regiment de Chateauguay.

Born here in 1906, Capt. Gernaey was educated at Mont St. Louis College and the University of Montreal, where he graduated in Economics and Political Science. He became associated with the Canadian National Railways in 1923 working with the Director of Statistics and the president's office in matters relating to budgets.

Upon the declaration of war in 1939, he joined the Regiment de Chateauguay with the rank of lieutenant and in August of the following year he was appointed adjutant of the Sorel Training Centre and promoted captain. In March 1941 he was transferred to the St. Hyacinthe Training Centre and in May was reposted to Farnham. He became adjutant of the District Depot in July and remained there until his new appointment at Ottawa.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
20 OCT 41

Private Sent to Camp Where Father Is O.C.

(Special to The Gazette)

Farnham, October 20—Pte. Eric Barlow Howard reported for duty tonight at the Advanced Training Centre here. Pte. Howard was formerly a member of the 2nd Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, (R.) C.A., in Montreal.

Another Howard at the Training Centre, Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., officer commanding, did not meet the new arrival and in commenting on the similarity of names, said gruffly, "He had better not come around me." Although Col. Howard spoke gruffly, there was a proud gleam in his eyes and for a good reason. The officer commanding the camp is the father of the camp's newest recruit.

Generally unknown is the fact that Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, paid a visit to Farnham Training Centre the day before he left Canada in a bomber for Britain. With the plane grounded because of bad weather between here and Newfoundland, the Minister motored to Farnham and inspected the camp. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., Chief of General Staff, Lt.-Col. George S. Currie, executive assistant to Col. Ralston, and Lt.-Col. H. L. Cameron, secretary to Gen. Crerar.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
24 OCT 41

OBITUARY

MAJ. MACCULLOCH GIVEN ARMY RITES

Impressive Service Held for R.C.R. Officer at Christ Church Cathedral

To the doleful strains of the Dead March, played by muffled drums and horns, the body of Maj. F. G. Macculloch, Royal Canadian Regiment, was carried slowly from Christ Church Cathedral on an army lorry yesterday afternoon, as an escort of 200 troops in full battle kit led the way and all senior officers of the district marched in the cortege.

At Mount Royal Cemetery a firing party of 12 men and two N.C.O.'s fired a volley over the last resting place of the military veteran who, since the outbreak of this war, has been stationed at Farnham Training Centre except for a short period when he organized and served as first officer commanding the Mobile War Show which toured this province and Ontario.

Hundreds of spectators gathered outside the cathedral to watch as the flag-draped casket, atop which were Maj. Macculloch's sword, cap and Sam Browne belt, was carried from the church by eight warrant officers and N.C.O.'s and placed upon the lorry. The honorary pallbearers Maj. G. H. H. Eadie, Maj. W. J. Anderson, Maj. C. E. Brodeur, Maj. C. A. Parker, Capt. C. E. Brown, Capt. E. J. Simon, Lt. D. Lerner and Lt. J. M. Campbell, lined each side of the bier as it moved off led by the escort of five officers and 200 other ranks from Farnham, commanded by Lt. R. MacDuff, the District Depot band, led by CSM. W. G. Black, and an army lorry piled high with floral tributes.

The service at the cathedral was conducted by Very Rev. John Dixon, Dean of Montreal, who was assisted by Capt. Rev. F. Williams, M.C., formerly chaplain at the Farnham Training Centre.

From the cathedral, the cortege moved north on Union avenue, the troops and military mourners marching in slow time.

Immediately following the casket-laden lorry marched Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., officer commanding M.D. 4, Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., officer commanding Farnham Training Centre, and other officers of the district.

A group of officers who had been associated with Maj. Macculloch in the Mobile War Show were present and included: Maj. J. A. Bouvin, Capt. W. M. Mills, Lt. G. Reed and Lt. J. A. Dixon.

Others present included: Lt.-Col. R. Girard, Lt.-Col. A. Fleming, V.D., Col. S. Echenberg, Lt.-Col. H. W. Johnston, E.D., Lt.-Col. H. L. deMartigny, Lt.-Col. J. F. McKenna, M.C., Maj. H. W. Rick, Col. A. S. L. Mills, Capt. J. P. Kempf, Capt. H. A. Adams, Capt. C. Gernaey, Capt. David Williamson, Capt. W. Charman, Capt. F. Gilday, Lt. W. M. Bennett, Lt. D. R. Harrison, Lt. J. W. Sharpe, Lt. W. S. Bury, Lt. C. E. Cousins, Lt. G. E. Jackson, Lt. H. B. Yuile.

Sqdn.-Ldr. and Mrs. Cooper, Paul Morin, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Davis, J. A. Riddell, F. Murray Smith, H. Vincent Greene, Mrs. Martin, Miss Julia Finn, Miss Marian Empey, O. R. Sharpe, J. W. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. C. Simon, Mrs. L. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Sare, Mrs. G. L. Campbell, Mrs. L. Staunton, Miss E. Holland, Pte. I. H. Reisler, George Joslin, Miss Elsa May, J. K. Leonard, and Miss Beatrice Leonard of Quebec, Mrs. E. Cecil Short.

Mrs. George Mackay, Mrs. A. Moffat, W. K. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Sutherland, G. F. H. Wallis, Stanley Bagg, D. Ter-Asatouroff, C. J. McCabe.

Maj. H. E. Vautelet, was in charge of all arrangements for M.D. 4 and Capt. E. J. Simon represented the Royal Canadian Regiment.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
15 OCT 41

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attack on the main de-
fences 16 miles south of the city. East African troops together with patriots attacked at dawn over precipitous country towards the summit of Kulkaber, an extremely strong position honeycombed with trenches and dugouts and defended by machine gun nests and artillery. One of our attacking columns after heavy fighting reached its first objective but was forced by enemy shelling to withdraw. Later the column reformed and captured the position.

"All troops behaved magnificently, the patriots showing great courage in hand-to-hand fighting. Our attack was effectively supported by artillery and towards 3 p.m. many white flags appeared on the hills to show that all was over.

The prisoners numbered 800 Italians and 1,000 natives and include Col. Ugolini, commanding the garrison.

"The casualties are as yet unknown, but the enemy's are certainly heavy, Col. Ugolini stating that many of his men were killed in intensive air attacks on November 21.

"On the northern sector our forces advancing down the Omager-Gondar road have completely surrounded the Italian garrison at Cirda, while in other sectors our troops continue to harass the enemy."

ITALY:

An Italian High Command communique Saturday:

"The battle in the Marmarica Desert was resumed at dawn yesterday and continued violently all day. The Axis land force, in hard combats, engaged opposite enemy forces on which further considerable losses in men and armored vehicles were inflicted.

"Repeated enemy attempts to break out from Tobruk failed, owing to the work of Italian divisions which besiege the fortress.

"Anti-aircraft batteries of the Savona division shot down four enemy planes in flames. Units of the Italian air force in combats sustained during yesterday over the Mediterranean shot down six British planes. One of our planes failed to return.

"The losses suffered among the Messina population in yesterday's air raid have risen to 32 dead and 50 injured. At Brindisi during yesterday's raid, an enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

"In East Africa, an Italian column under command of Col. Adriano Torelli victoriously carried out an arduous supply operation of motor trucks from Gondar for the isolated garrison of Celga from November 16 to November 20. Bitterly hampered by well-armed enemy formations, our troops with dash and decision during four days of sustained, continuous, bloody combats, opened the road by main strength and inflicted more than 600 losses on the enemy, capturing numerous arms and prisoners.

"Detachments of the Culquaber-Ferroaber garrison, which have been fighting since November 13 without rest and hammered day and night by enemy artillery and aviation, have been fighting since yesterday against greatly preponderant forces and weapons. In counter-attacks and bayonet charges they are defending the positions entrusted to them gallantly and to the utmost.

"An Italian torpedoboat of an escort in the Central Mediterranean shot down three enemy bombers with its artillery fire."

FRONTIERSMEN READY

Willingness to Serve Stressed by Commandant

Readiness of the Corps of Imperial Frontiersmen to serve the public interest whenever and wherever called upon was voiced by Col. M. L. Fitzgerald, of Quebec, senior commandant of the organization in Canada, in addressing a colorful supper-dance gathering of members in the Windsor Hotel Saturday night.

"We," said Col. Fitzgerald, "are ready to be of assistance and render service where and when we can, and all that is necessary is that the request be made and I can assure you that the service will be 100 per cent."

Lt.-Col. Dugald Campbell, provincial commandant, welcomed the guests of honor, who also included Mayor J. Adhemar Raynault, Ven. Archdeacon A. P. Gower-Rees, Rev. Father O'Brien, Deputy Director of Police Charles Barnes, and Col. J. J. Creelman.

Capt. M. McGuire, O.C. of the Westmount Squadron, and Capt. W. Blackwell, O.C. of the Montreal Squadron, headed large contingents from their units.

The committee in charge included Lt. J. J. Park, Staff Sgt. G. S. F. Bennett and Frontiersman W. Bathurst.

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Joliette Camp Is Inspected

Military Heads Joined By Civilian Leaders To See Training Centre

JOLIETTE, Que., Nov. 27 — (C. P.) — Continuing their inspection tour of the different training camps of the province, military authorities yesterday were joined by civil and religious representatives of the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Maskinonge, L'Assomption and Montcalm for a visit to De Lanaudiere training camp at Joliette.

After a ride in Bren gun carriers, the visitors took their dinner at one of the recruits' canteens. Shortly after they saw the young men of Canada's Army both at work and at play.

SPIRITUAL WELFARE TOO

Addressing the gathering, Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, Officer Commanding Military District No. 4, said: "The Canadian Army takes good care of our young men on the spiritual side as well as the moral and physical sides."

"In former times, military authorities took care of the physical training only. Now things have changed. The Army takes as much care in the education of the young recruit as in his military training," he added.

Urging the farmers and small town business men assembled in the drill hall to help Canada in its recruiting campaign, he briefly explained the danger of the actual situation for Canada and America.

ARMY COMPLETES EDUCATION

"The farmer's son who now joined the army is able to complete his education," he said. "After the war they will go back to the country. Cities will not attract them any more," he added.

Capt. Rev. Julien Riopelle, Camp Chaplain, told the gathering that "If French Canada gave valorous men to the army, it was because those men were religious."

Major Anselme Bois, in charge of professional orientation, who addressed the same group, said: "The young man who joins the army will find better occasions to complete his education than he would have found in civil life. He will leave the army more educated and informed than he was before."

Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, president of the National Committee of Educational Services of the Canadian Legion, stated the advantages for a man who joined Canada's army to proceed with his education.

Other speakers included Lt.-Col. Georges Francoeur, Camp Commandant, and Sir Mathias Tellier, chief justice of Quebec.

A similar tour will be held in Three Rivers today.

No Frills for Army Guests

Military authorities are arranging more training camp visits for religious and civil leaders as part of the army's public relations' program. Visitors see at first hand how the men live. They have lunch, but without a special menu. Several hundred visited the Joliette base yesterday and ate in the mess hall. At one table, the camera caught Major G. H. H. Eadie, of the Farnham Training Centre, left, lunching with Rev. F. Gadoury, Joliette; Canon L. P. Lamarche, Joliette; Maj. R. I. Jack and Lt. J. Callens of the training centre. Lt. Callens also is commander of Belgian troops at the base.

Britain Prevents Slavery In Canada, Panet Declares

General Tells Officials at Farnham Canada Needs 7,000 Men a Month To Defend Civil, Religious Rights

FARNHAM, Que., Dec. 11—(C.P.)—Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4, addressing a meeting of civic and religious officials at the Yamaska Barracks here, said yesterday that Great Britain was the only barrier that prevented the Germans from reaching Canada.

"We must have a barrier to prevent the Nazis reaching our country," he said. "In the last war, because the Germans couldn't penetrate the barrier at Verdun, the tide of battle was turned.

"To insure that the enemy will never reach our shores, we must send more troops to re-inforce those in England. Canada must have 7,000 men per month as normal replacements. This means one man for every 2,000 people in the Dominion.

ONE PER 2,000 MEN

"Thus," he said, speaking to the mayors from the surrounding municipalities, "if your town has a population of 2,000, there should be at least one recruit a month for the army."

This camp inspection was the sixth in a series of tours to training centres in Military District No. 4. The camp at Sherbrooke will be visited next Thursday, Dec. 18.

"A volunteer army is the best we can have, in fact it is the best possible," Brig.-Gen. Panet said. "But we must have volunteers for the army—for service overseas—we must send reinforcements to strengthen the troops overseas.

"Distance means nothing nowadays," he said. "I am sure that Sunday's occurrences have convinced us on that point, particularly when we remember that unidentified planes were sighted over California.

"We would be slaves if the Germans were to conquer Canada," he stated. "We would lose our liberties our religious freedom."

General Panet noted another route which the Nazis could take to attack the Americas. This, he said, was by way of Africa and across the Atlantic to Brazil. He again, however, he noted a barrier which stood in the way of the Nazi advance.

"This barrier lies in the Mediterranean Ocean, from Gibralta to Egypt, including Malta.

"We must realize the danger we are living in," he "The need of men for the air forces is indeed urgent.

"Since Sunday's events, the number of young men seeking to enlist in the army has been doubled in Military District No. 4," he stated.

111 TRAINEES SIGN ON

"At the Huntingdon training centre, 111 trainees of the 140 who arrived last Thursday, volunteered for active service yesterday," he said.

Leon Trepanier, civil director of recruiting, said that there were promotions in the army for French-Canadians.

"Sons of farmers and poor men can become officers if they are willing to work and to study for their commissions," he said.

Capt. Rev. J. J. Phaneuf, Roman Catholic camp chaplain, told the audience that a soldier needed sympathy and encouragement if he was going to be able to carry out his task properly.

"There are many rumors that young men in the army are learning evil ways from their companions," he said. "The task of a chaplain is to see that the good men stay good and that the evil men are improved.

"It is my experience, as well as that of other chaplains, that a young man with a good education, good development and a firm faith will never desert his faith on joining the army," he said.

BETTER IDEA OF ARMY LIFE

Rev. R. G. Amiah, of Farnham, one of the visiting clergymen, urged those present to return to their homes and tell the young men of the good things they had learned during the visit.

"I am sure we all have a better idea of what army life is like than we had before," he said.

Other speakers included Canon Charbonneau, rector of St. Jean Cathedral, Farnham, who represented Msgr. A. Forget, Bishop of St. Johns; Mayor U. Fortin, of Farnham; Major Anselme Bois, in charge of occupational orientation for Military Districts Nos. 4 and 5; and Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, director of educational services.

Lt.-Col. A. T. Howard, camp commandant, presided.

MONTREAL STAR
11 DEC 41

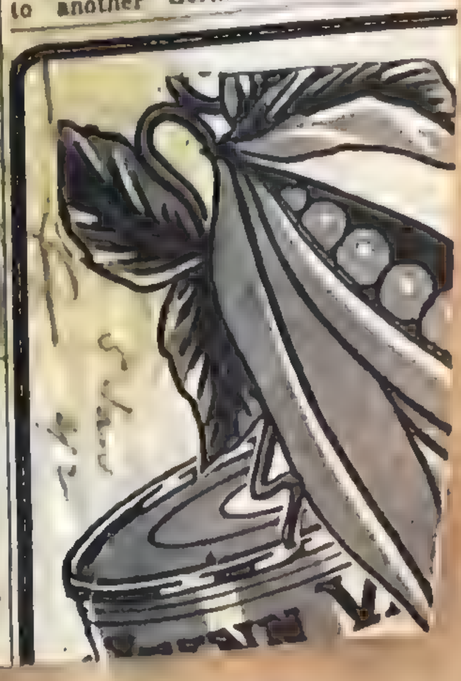
Baby in Nazi Camp

Layette of Pink and Blue Sent to Expectant Mother

LONDON, Jan. 5—A layette of pink and blue baby clothes has been sent to a German prison camp by the Red Cross in London, for the first British baby to be born in a Nazi camp.

The mother is a 26-year-old war widow, a survivor from the Egyptian liner Zamam which was sunk by a German raider last April. Her husband was killed as they ran together to their boat station when the first shell hit the vessel. Bride of only a year, she was travelling with him from the Argentine.

She was hustled up a swaying rope ladder to board the German raider. Later she was transferred to another German ship which m



he entertainment took the form Princess Patricia's Light Infantry he famous by deeds of heroism in

School Girls'

MONTREAL STAR
5 JAN 42

Smart Dress Like Officer's

Collar, Tie and Low Shoes to Be Worn With New Issue

A "walking out" uniform is to be added to the wardrobe of the Canadian Active Service army. It was announced at National Defence Headquarters at Ottawa, last night. It will be a smart second uniform to be worn off duty, with khaki jacket and slacks much like those officers wear.

The new dress will consist of a serge jacket, serge trousers, two collars, a collar pin, brown necktie, black socks, black leather low shoes and waterproof coat.

It is expected that the new uniform will make the young Canadian soldier among the best dressed in the ranks of any army in the world. Already, according to wartime standards, Canada's young soldiers are the best-dressed men in the Dominion.

Major-Gen. D. W. Browne, D.S.O., M.C., adjutant-general, said that the new uniform is not a replacement. "The walking-out dress is what its name indicates, a 'best suit' to be worn when work is done for the day," he said.

ISSUE EXPLAINED

"The men who form Canada's army today are typical young Canadians, the kind of chaps who would not dream of going out for the evening in their working clothes, and who wear their best suits on Sundays. Because they are in the army there is no reason why their standards should be changed — hence the issue of an extra uniform."

The jacket has a buckled belt and is tailored in regulation khaki serge. The black socks are finer than the issue worn with boots and the wedge cap may be the colorful pattern authorized for different units. The once familiar swagger stick will make its reappearance but another stick will also be issued — the button stick because of the need for shining buttons and buckle. Regimental collar badges also will be worn.

Actual date of issue is not yet definite, but deliveries are expected to begin in about six week's time.

MONTREAL STAR 14 JAN 42

THE STAR, MONTREAL

PRIVATES' NEW 'WALKING OUT' UNIFORMS

Here is what the young men serving in the Canadian Army will look like when they receive the new "walking-out" uniforms announced by the Department of National Defence last night. While they wait for the necessary formalities at the theatre box office to be attended to, the girls are taking a good look at their smartly dressed escort. He wears a khaki jacket, collar and beech brown tie. What's that under his arm? It's a swagger stick, at present carried only by officers. The uniform bears a striking resemblance to that worn by every Canadian Army officer. Issue of the new uniform, to be used in off-duty hours, is expected to begin early in March. Canadian Army Photo.

New Well-tailored Dress Uniforms To Be Issued to Privates in Army

Made of Khaki Serge, Latest Issue Is Designed for Off-duty Wear and to Augment Present Battle Dress 'Working Clothes'

The thousands of young soldiers now serving in the Canadian Army will soon vie for places as the best-dressed men in the Dominion as a result of the official announcement made last night by the Department of National Defence that they are to be outfitted with dress uniforms to augment the battledress they already possess.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the new uniforms, which are smartly tailored and are designed for off-duty wear, are not replacements for battledress. Persistent rumors have circulated to the effect that such replacements are on the way but last night's announcement referred to the Canadian fighting dress as the most practical ever designed for battle conditions.

"It is decidedly not a replacement," Maj-Gen. B. W. Browne, Adjutant-General declared in Ottawa. "The walking-out dress is just what its name implies. It is a best suit to be worn when work is done for the day. The young men who form Canada's army today are typical young Canadians—the type of chaps who wouldn't think of going out for the evening in their working clothes and who like to wear their best suit on Sundays. Because they are in the army, there is no reason why their standards should be changed. Hence the issue of an extra uniform."

Because of the fact that two suits have more than twice as long a life as a single one, economy also enters the picture, it was pointed out.

The actual date of issue has not been definitely established, due to the necessity of designing the many sizes in which it will be made. It is expected, however, that deliveries of the new dress uniforms will start in roughly six weeks' time.

Smartly cut, quite like the jackets and slacks worn by officers, even to the brass-buckled belt, the new outfits are tailored in regulation khaki serge. The tie to be worn with them is a beech brown in color and collar pins form a part of the issue.

LOW SHOES ALLOWED.

Black socks, considerably finer than those which are now issued to soldiers to go with the battledress, and black, low shoes complete the walking-out dress. The use of shoes rather than the boots issued with other uniforms, is a major concession to smartness. The familiar khaki wedge cap or, if the soldier possesses one, the colorful wedge cap authorized already, completes the uniform.

The jacket has four pockets, with breast pockets being of the regulation pleated pattern. The side pockets are large ones of the patch type. They differ only from those of the officers' tunics by being stitched all of the way around instead of bellowed. A deep bent in the centre back seam insures a good fit when sitting.

Old soldiers who remember the day when it was next thing to heresy for a private to be caught walking about with a swagger stick, are due for a shock. The swagger stick will be part of the issue to all soldiers.

Another feature of the new dress uniform will be the wearing of regimental collar-badges. It isn't so long ago that these were a familiar sight.

Complete issue to soldiers will consist of a serge jacket, serge trousers, two collars, one collar pin, a brown necktie, black socks, black leather low shoes and a waterproof coat.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
14 JAN 42

New Uniforms For Canada Only

OTTAWA, Jan. 20—(C.P.)—The new walking out uniform now being tailored for the army is to be only for those soldiers who are in Canada, it was learned last night at Defence Headquarters.

"This is a walking-out uniform and only that," said one source. "As such it will be worn only in Canada. So far as the troops overseas are concerned they are in a theatre of war and in a theatre of war battle dress is worn."

It is expected the new open-at-the-neck, officer-type uniform for soldiers, to be worn on off duty hours or when their day's work is done, will be ready for issue early in March.

MTL STAR
20 JAN 42

Farnham Gets Dial Telephones

FARNHAM, Jan. 14—(Star Special)—All is in readiness here from a telephone equipment standpoint and Farnham is limbering-up its index finger to begin dialing local calls tomorrow morning. The change over, to be made at 7 o'clock (D.S.T.), will affect more than 600 telephones in this community.

MTL STAR
14 JAN 42

Army to Wear New Uniform

Walking-out Clothes Said to Be Nattier Than Battle Dress

OTTAWA, Jan. 13—(B.U.P.)—Canadian soldiers may soon be able to leave their present khaki battle dress in barracks when they escort their girls to a dance, and instead wear a new walking out dress, more fitted to their own idea of style and appearance.

Spokesmen at National Defence Headquarters admitted today that a new dress uniform for Canadian soldiers is under consideration. It will eliminate the gaiters and other such appendages in favor of more natty and trim styling.

The old battle dress will not be discarded. Canada's fighting infantry men will wear it when slogging through the mud or dashing to the attack. And Army spokesmen say that they will then value its utility design, and come to like it. Army leaders have discovered that their men envy the neat-fitting uniforms of the Air Force and Naval men and those two uniforms' greater appeal for the fair sex.

No definite date has been set for issuing the new uniform, officers said, but it was expected that the troops soon will be able to wear it for almost every occasion except during hours of active duty.

Major W. E. Dunbar Posted to Ontario

Major W. E. Dunbar, whose 16 years of continuous military service began after graduation from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1924, has been posted to the Canadian Armored Corps Training Centre at Camp Borden. It was announced at Headquarters of M.D. No. 4, today. He belongs to The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada.

Major Dunbar before his transfer was second-in-command of the M.D. 4 District Depot, where he had been employed since the disbandment of the Internal Security Force in November, 1939. He was the adjutant of the force, which was mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war and guarded the harbor, bridges and canals in the district.

MTL. STAR
20 JAN 42

MONTREAL STAR JAN 20 42

Select French-Speaking Officer Candidates

Members of the new civilian committee appointed to select French-Canadian candidates for army commissions are pictured here during a conference with Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., president of the committee and officer commanding Military District No. 4. From left to right are Louis Trudel, Bernard Couvrette, Antoine Desmarais, vice-president; General Panet, Paul Leblanc and Albert Beaulieu.

New Royal Rifles Officers For Reformed Force Named

31 Listed to Lead Reconstituted Quebec Regiment—Many from Montreal Units

(Pictures of new Royal Rifles officers on page 10)

Picking up the torch which their predecessors held high in the heroic defence of Hong Kong against overwhelming odds, a group of 31 officers have been selected to lead the reconstituted battalion of the Royal Rifles of Canada.

Headed by Lt.-Col. H. L. (Harry) Lamb, D.S.O., of Quebec, the list, which has been provisionally approved by the Ottawa authorities, includes 11 men of the second battalion of the Royal Rifles, 10 from the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada and the others from the Grenadier Guards, the Royal Montreal Regiment, the Voltiguers de Quebec, the Royal 22nd Regiment, the Regiment de la Chaudiere and some from the general list of reserve officers.

The list of officers of the reconstituted battalion is as follows:

LT.-COL. H. L. LAMB, D.S.O., officer commanding

MAJ. D. A. LAURIE, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

MAJ. ANGUS BARWICK, Canadian Grenadier Guards.

MAJ. M. G. IBBOTSON, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

MAJOR R. F. ROUTH.

LT. B. I. McGREEVY, Royal Montreal Regiment.

LT. FRED MANLEY.

LT. W. F. SHEPHERD, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

CAPT. J. GORDON ROSS, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. LORNE G. POWER; second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. R. G. BACKHOUSE, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. A. O. MacKAY, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. M. T. BANCROFT, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. W. S. JONES, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

Lt. PAUL von COLDITZ, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. J. P. MARTIN, Les Voltiguers de Quebec.

LT. W. S. BURY, Canadian Grenadier Guards

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

(Continued from Page One.)

LT. G. TANGUAY.

LT. A. MOFFATT, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. LAIRD PATON, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. H. B. YUILE, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. JOHN BASSETT, Jr., Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. W. R. M. HUNGERFORD, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. G. D. BIRKS, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. A. R. McMURRICH, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

LT. J. F. McCOURT.

LT. LAWRENCE CANNON, Royal 22nd Regiment (now overseas).

LT. J. T. MARTIN, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. W. H. EGAN, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

LT. J. G. G. ROBICHAUD, Regiment de la Chaudiere

CAPTAIN (ACTING), R. H. PRICE, second battalion R.R. of Canada.

In joining up with the Royal Rifles, the Montreal officers of the Black Watch maintained a tradition established in the last war when a number of officers and men were transferred to the Victoria Rifles to complete that battalion's complement for overseas service.

In addition to the officers, a number of N.C.O.'s from the Black Watch also signed up with the Quebec regiment and recruits are still being signed.

Both the officers and men of the Second Battalion are anxious to see active service anywhere but if they are given any choice in the matter their answer is to be "against the Japs." The spirit of the battalion is well expressed in the motto on the regimental crest: Volens et Valens . . Willing and Able.

Five of the new officers are particularly anxious to get into action against the Japanese because four of them have brothers whose fate at the hands of the Nipponese is still unknown. They are Captain (Acting) R. H. Price of Quebec whose two brothers, Major J. H. Price and Lieut. Charles Price were both with the Royal Rifles in Hong Kong. Lieut. B. I. McGreevy of the Royal Montreal Regiment whose brother, Lt. John Herbert McGreevy was with the original battalion, and Capt. J. Gordon Ross whose brother, Lt. J. F. Ross, was also at Hong Kong. The fifth is Lt. Lorne G. Power whose cousin, Frank Power, was with the First Battalion.

But the other officers and men of the Second Battalion are no less anxious to see action because they know that the tradition of the unit must be carried on and they are determined they will avenge the fate of their comrades who gave their lives and free those who survived the 18-day seige.

When news of the fall of Hong Kong was announced, Lt.-Col. Lamb who had already served with the First Battalion for fifteen months did not waste any time going about the reconstitution of the unit and immediately issued the following statement which is typical of the spirit of the battalion now being mobilized.

"The decision to reconstitute the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers will, I am sure meet with the approval of every Canadian.

"As one of the organizing Officers of the Royal Rifles Battalion which went to Hong Kong, and with which I served for the 15 months I am particularly proud of their gallantry and heroism.

"Under the brilliant leadership of their Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. W. J. Home, whose high sense of duty and soldierly qualities were an inspiration to all ranks, these men of the Royal Rifles, very few of whom had ever soldiered before spared no effort in their work and training, often under unfavorable conditions, and have proved beyond a doubt that the Canadian soldier is second to none.

"I consider it a very great honor to be given command of the reconstituted Battalion of the Royal Rifles, and already many applications to join have come in, including a number from men who have relatives in Hong Kong today.

"For upwards of 80 years, the Royal Rifles has been "The" regiment of Quebec, but today we can truly say it represents all Canada.

"I would like to add that any man who is desirous of joining the Royal Rifles of Canada should make application at the nearest recruiting centre in the district where he lives and being an Active Force unit all men must be category "A"

Lamb is a Scotsman, born at Falkirk, and educated at Raleigh College and Westminster School, London.

VETERAN OF GREAT WAR.

He started soldiering at the age of 16, joining the London Scottish Territorials. He was mobilized with this regiment in 1914 and went to France six weeks later at the age of 18 as a private.

In May of 1915 "Harry" Lamb was granted a commission in the same regiment and served in France and Belgium until November, 1917, when wounded and taken prisoner of war at Cambrai.

He came to Canada in 1922 and has been a resident of Quebec ever since, having a key positon with Boswell's Brewery. His wife was formerly Miss Suzanne Fiset. At the outbreak of the present war Lamb offered his services to the Canadian Active Service Force. He was one of the organizing officers of the Royal Rifles of Canada when that unit was mobilized for active service in 1940 and served with the Regiment for 15 months in command of a company.

10 FROM BLACK WATCH.

In seeking officers, N.C.O.'s and men for the new battalion, Col Lamb and his officers appealed to the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, which is the only local unit with two reserve battalions. Every facility was made available to him, and after several interviews, ten officers were chosen and a number of the leading N.C.O.'s. Men are still being signed up to join the ranks of the new battalion.

The ten Black Watch officers were chosen as follows: Three from training camps; two from the 2nd Battalion, and five from the 3rd Battalion.

The senior officer is Major M. G. Ibbotson, 41, a veteran of the last war who has been in command of A Company of the 3rd Battalion His brother, Major Ivan Ibbotson, is second-in-command of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch, overseas. Lt. Roger Backhouse, 30, adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, was also chosen; he is a nephew of Admiral Backhouse. Others from the 3rd Battalion are Lt. John Bassett, 28, Lt. Drummond Birks 22, and Lt. Ted McMurrich 24, who have all been active in the battalion for long periods.

From the 2nd Battalion were selected Lt. Bill Shepherd, 36, who is a brother-in-law of Brigadier Georges Vanier, and Lt. Allan MacKay, 34, whose family has been connected with the Black Watch for many years and whose brother resigned his commission to go overseas with the 1st Battalion as a private.

Three officers who have been on duty at training camps were Lt. Paul von Colditz, 23, Lt. Barclay Yuile, 23, and Lt. A. Moffatt, 23, who is a brother-in-law of Lt. Allan MacKay.

Lt. Gerard (Gerry) Robichaud, 32, lone French-Canadian Montrealer with the reconstituted Royal Rifles, is a son of Lt. Ephrem Robichaud, who served in the Montreal Police Department for 25 years. Born here, Lt. Robichaud, of Le Regiment de la Chaudiere, was educated at the Plateau School, the School of Higher Commercial Studies and the University of Montreal. He was head of the shipping department of the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co. Ltd. for 12 years.

Maj. Angus C. Barwick, 47, second-in-command of the Second Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, R.C.A., has a military career dating back to service overseas as a gunner with the 69th Battalion during the World War. Born here and educated at the Montreal High School, Maj. Barwick returned to the Grenadier Guards as a lieutenant in 1928 and was commissioned captain in 1934, going on the reserve a year later. He was mobilized with the rank of major in June, 1940. In civilian life Maj. Barwick, married and the father of two children, was vice-president and general manager of Barwick, Ltd., local printing establishment

Lt. Stewart Bury, 24, has belonged to the Canadian Grenadier Guards for two years. He is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bury, Pointe Claire. Born here and educated at Lower Canada College, Lt. Bury was employed in the local offices of Belding-Corticelli, Ltd. In May, 1941, Lt. Bury married Patricia Armstrong, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Armstrong, 314 Roslyn avenue, Westmount. He has been stationed at the training centres at Farnham and Huntingdon.

THIRD PRICE WITH RIFLES.

Of the Quebec City officers "Dick" Price is the youngest son of the late Sir William Price and of Lady Price of Quebec. Two of his gallant brothers served with the Rifles at Hong Kong—Major John, the second-in-command of the regiment, and Lt. Charles Price. His wife was formerly Miss Barbara Henderson of Montreal.

Lt. W. S. Jones was formerly a teacher at the Quebec High School. He comes originally from the Eastern Townships.

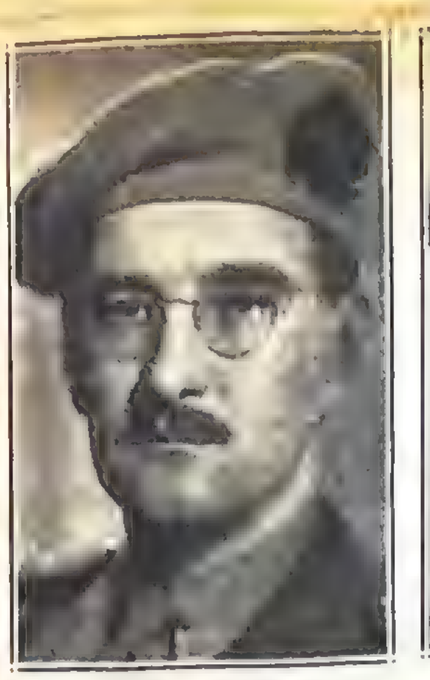
Lt. Jeffry T. Martin, 37, was second in command of C company Royal Rifles of Canada. He is a graduate of Quebec High School and was in the insurance business; he is married to Eleanor MacWilliam and they have three children, Derek, David and Judy. Lt. Martin is a Commissioner of the Protestant School Board of Quebec. Mrs Martin has two brothers, one an instructor with the R.C.A.F. at Yorkton, Sask., the other, with the 94th Quebec Artillery, overseas.

Lt. M. T. Bancroft, 46, was a quartermaster with the second battalion, Royal Rifles of Canada. Born in Montreal and educated at the Westmount High School, Lt. Bancroft is an accountant with the Quebec Power Company. He married Miss Isobel Millen of Montreal and has three children.

Lt. Lorne G. Power, 31, is the son of the late Gerard Power and of Mrs. Power of Quebec. He was educated at Loyola College and is a nephew of the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air. A cousin, Frank Power, was overseas with the Rifles at Hong Kong. He married Marcelle Lynch and has one child.

Lt. Laird Paton, 33, was working toward his commission at Brockville when the first battalion of the Rifles was mobilized. Born in Westmount, Paton joined the Rifles as a private in 1940. His father, H. Laird Paton, lives in Westmount, and a sister, Mrs. Laurie C. Ogilvy, is at Montreal West.

Lt. W. H. Egan, 30, has been in the employ of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company for 14



LT. W. F. SHEPHERD

MAJ. M. G. IBBOTSON

LT. G. TANGUAY

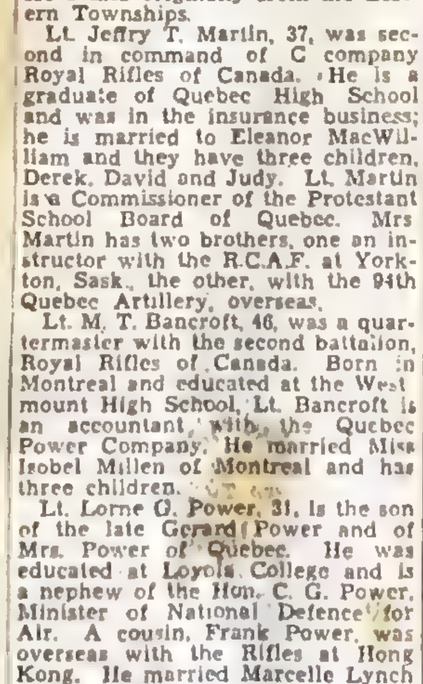
LT. A. O. MacKAY

LT. J. P. MARTIN

LT. G. D. BIRKS

LT. W. H. EGAN

LT. LAWRENCE CANNON



LT. COL. H. L. LAMB

LT. P. von COLDITZ

LT. J. C. MANLEY

SGT. D. A. LAURIE

LT. B. I. McGREEVY

MAJ. R. F. ROUTH

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942.

OFFICERS OF THE RECONSTITUTED ROYAL

10

12 Montrealers Join Reconstituted Battalion

Two Offered Company Command In Royal Rifles; 10 Members Of Black Watch Appointed

TWO well-known officers from Montreal have been offered command of companies in the reconstituted battalion of the Royal Rifles of Canada, according to a list of the new personnel, tentatively approved by the Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

They are Major A. C. Barwick, a Great War veteran, and for long a member of the Canadian Grenadier Guards; and Major M. G. Ibbotson, a brother of Major I. L. Ibbotson, a peace-time commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch, and now second-in-command of the 1st Battalion overseas.

BLACK WATCH OFFICERS

Ten Black Watch officers including Major Ibbotson, have been offered appointments in the Royal Rifles which is now recruiting in Quebec City to replace the unit which wrote such an epic story at Hong Kong. They include: Lt. A. Moffat and Lt. P. S. T. von Colditz, who have been serving at the Huntingdon Training Centre since the beginning of December last; Lt. H. Barclay Yulle, on active service at Farnham Training Centre; and Lts. John Bassett, G. D. Birks, Roger Backhouse, A. O. Mackay, A. R. McMurrich and W. Shepherd.

A twelfth Montreal officer on e slate of officers, which totals is Major R. F. Routh, who also serving at the Farnham Training entre and who, as a member of oyola College Contingent of the .O.T.C. was reputed to be the oungest major in the Canadian ilitia when he received his ma-ority some years ago.

Officer commanding the new bat-hion is Lt.-Col. Harry Lamb, and is second-in-command is Major D. A. Laurie. These appointments were announced some time ago.

Other officers tentatively appointed are: Capt. J. Gordon Ross, Royal Rifles of Canada; Capt. R. H. Price, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. Lorne G. Power, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. M. T. Bancroft, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. W. S. Jones, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. W. S. Bury, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. Laird Paton, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. W. R. M. Hungerford, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. J. T. Martin, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. W. H. Egan, Royal Rifles of Canada; Lt. B. I. McGreevy, Royal Montreal Regiment; Lt. G. Tanguay, Les Voltigeurs de Quebec; Lt. J. P. Martin, Les Voltigeurs de Quebec; Lt. Lawrence Cannon, Royal 22nd Regiment; Lt. J. G. G. Robichaud, Regiment de la Chaudiere; Lt. J. F. McCourt and Lt. Fred Manley.

PROMINENT QUEBECERS

Capt. Gordon Ross has headed the Quebec provincial organization of the Civilian Protection Committee since its inception until accepting his appointment to the Royal Rifles. Another prominent Quebec name in the list is that of Capt. R. H. Price, two members of the Price family having been with the battalion at Hong Kong. Lt. Lorne G. Power is a nephew of Hon. C. G. Power, Minister for Air.

History is repeating itself so far as The Black Watch is concerned. In the Great War the famous Montreal Highlanders supplied eight officers and 410 other ranks to the 24th Battalion C.E.F. when that unit was organized in the early days of the war.

FAMILY IN REGIMENT

Major Ibbotson belongs to a family prominent in the annals of the regiment. His father, E. B. Ibbotson commanded The Black Watch from 1905 to 1908 and then was Commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade.

His brother, now with the 1st Battalion overseas, was lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd Battalion before the war and reverted to major to proceed on active service. Major Ivan Ibbotson was one of the few Montreal officers who got a "Distinguished" in a militia staff course. Major M. G. Ibbotson enlisted in the ranks of the artillery in the Great War, later being commissioned in The Black Watch. He returned from the Reserve of Officers on the outbreak of the present war and commanded "A" Company of the 3rd Battalion.

HAD FAMOUS UNCLE

Lt.-Roger A. Backhouse is a nephew of a famous British sailor, the late Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, G.C.B., an Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord. His father was a lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from 1914 to 1918. Before coming to Canada he qualified for a commision at Harrow, famous British public school. He was adjutant of the 3rd Battalion of The Black Watch and a former instructor of the provisional officers' training school of the regiment. It is understood he will get second in command of a company of the Rifles.

Lt. Mackay also is likely to become second-in-command of a company, and to get a captaincy. He is the grandson of Lt.-Col. Hon Robert Mackay, who was honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada and later, of the Black Watch. His father, also of The Black Watch, saw service in South Africa. A brother, Robert G. Mackay is now serving with the 1st Battalion overseas in the ranks. Lt. Mackay joined the regiment in 1939 and was the acting commander of "D" Company of the 2nd Battalion.

Lt. A. R. McMurrich is a son of Mrs. A. R. McMurrich of Toronto, and graduated in Commerce from McGill University. Joining The Black Watch in 1940 he received his training with the McGill C.O.T.C.

Lt. Birks is a son of Henry G. Birks, and served with the 42nd Battalion overseas in the Great War. Four uncles of his also served with th regiment in the last war. Joining the regiment in 1940 he also trained with the McGill C.O.T.C.

FOR CARRIER PLATOON

Lt. John Bassett is understood to be slated for the carrier platoon of the Royal Rifles. He trained with The Black Watch officers platoon attached to the McGill C.O.T.C. Was formerly with the Toronto Globe and Mail from which he resigned to join The Black Watch. He is a member of the recruiting and historical committees of the regiment. Is a former cadet of Bishop's College School Corps.

Lt. Shepherd was the secretary-treasurer of the Boys' Farm and Training School. In 1938 he was assistant to Owen Dawson, managing director of the institution, whom he succeeded when Mr. Dawson retired in June last year. Lt. Shepherd was an active member of the committees established by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies to deal with unemployment, and he had served on the boards of several charitable institutions.

Joining the Black Watch shortly after the outbreak of war he was second in command of "D" Company of the 2nd Battalion and recently became the company commander. He is a graduate of McGill of 1926.

JOINED TOGETHER

Lt. Barclay Yulle, who joined The Black Watch last year, is a graduate of Lower Canada College, while Lt. Moffat and Lt. Colditz joined the regiment together on January 5, 1940, served together at the Joliette Training Centre, and went to the Huntingdon Training Centre together last December. Moffat is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, and Colditz was educated in Switzerland and at Bishop's College School.

FORMER GUNNER

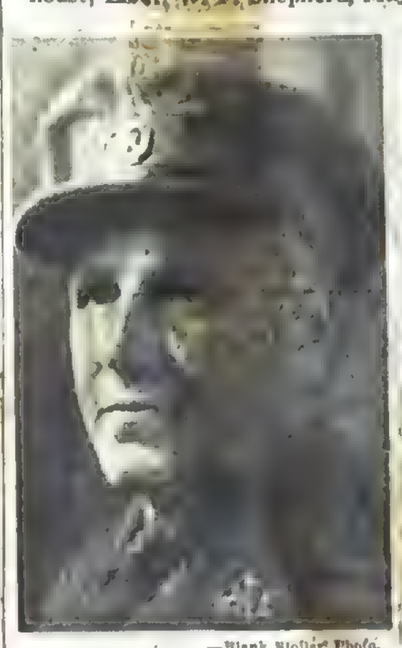
Major Barwick, like Major Ibbotson, was a "gunner" in the Great War, going overseas with the 66th Field Battery from Montreal in the ranks. He went right through that war in the ranks.

In 1928 he was prevailed upon to take a commission in the Canadian Grenadier Guards in which he has served for a short time in 1914 and 1915. He was promoted captain and was the commander of the machine-gun company, and was then second in command of No. 2 Company. He went on the Reserve in 1935, but when the 1st Battalion was mobilized in June, 1940, he returned to the 2nd Battalion as second-in-command with the rank of major. He has recently been in charge of the permanent staff of the regiment at the armory, and has been largely responsible for recruiting for the active service battalion.

Officers of the New Royal Rifles of Canada

Above are seven of the ten Black Watch officers who have joined the re-constituted Royal Rifles of Canada, photographed by The Star in the Bleury street armory this week. From left to right, they are: Seated, Lieut. Roger Backhouse, Lieut. W. F. Shepherd, Major M. G. Ibbotson and Lieut. A. O. Mackay; standing, Lieut. G. D. Birks, Lieut. John Bassett, jr., and Lieut. A. R. McMurrich.

Their appointment, with those below, has been tentatively approved by the Department of National Defence.



—Blank-Stoller Photo.
Maj. D. A. Laurie
Second in Command

—Blank-Stoller Photo.
Lt. Col. H. L. Lamb, D.S.O.
Officer Commanding

—Photo by Rice.
Maj. A. C. Barwick
Company Commander

—Blank-Stoller Photo.
Capt. J. Gordon Ross

—Blank-Stoller Photo.
Maj. R. F. Routh

Lieut. A. Moffat

—Photo by Rice.
Lieut. W. S. Bury

Lieut. Lawrence Cannon
(Now overseas.)

To Royal Rifles

Photo by Notman.

Lieut. F. C. Manley

Among the Montreal officers who have transferred to the Royal Rifles of Canada is Lieutenant Manley, son of Mrs. M. E. Manley, of 1898 Dorchester street west. A graduate of Loyola College, he was a member of the C.O.T.C. contingent there when he was appointed to Farnham training centre, where he became the Bren gun carrier officer.

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QUEBEC MEN GET COLD WEATHER TRAINING

Preparing for a jaunt in a Bren gun carrier at a Quebec province training camp are Sgt. W. B. Lovegrove, driver, of Montreal; J. Murphy, of Montreal; L. Ferron, of Three Rivers, and J. Johanis, of Coaticook, Que. Canadian Army Photo.

FARNHAM PQ

MONTREAL STAR 27 JAN 42

Night Patrol

DEC 4?

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

ive Montreal Airmen Receive Wings

(From yesterday's late edition.)

alve Montreal airmen were among a large unting class of pilots who received flying es at No. 2 Service Flying Training School, nds, recently, when Major Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, pre- at the wings presentation. They are shown e, left to right, as follows: Leading Aircraftmen Kenneth G. Chandler, 4842 Wilson avenue; George C. Draper, 65 Summit Crescent, Westmount; Guy M. Drummond, 3489 Drummond street; D. I. Ellson, 4414 Harvard avenue; and James M. Reid, 260 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount.

ATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1942.

French Canadian Officer's Course Starts at St. Jerome February 2

Ottawa, January 23. — (C) — The special training course being established to increase the number of French-Canadian officers in the Active Army will start at St Jerome on February 2, National Defence Headquarters announced today.

On completion of the two-month course, the candidate, recruited from civilian life, will proceed to the Canadian Officers' Training Centre at Brockville, Ont.

The course is not designed as a substitute for the promotion of French-Canadians from the ranks in the ordinary way, but rather as a supplement to that procedure, officials said.

Scores of French-Canadian officers already have graduated from Brockville, and their appointment to active units in proportion to the number of French-Canadian soldiers in those units is going forward. Many of the graduates have already gone overseas.

Each military district is given a quota of candidates for commissions to be sent to Brockville, but an additional 50 candidates was allocated to Quebec and Montreal military districts, over the regular monthly quota.

These districts have been unable to fill these requirements completely and this led to decision to recruit prospective officers from civil life.

Officials said the special course will be used only for such time as the flow of candidates from both Active and Reserve Armies, including the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is insufficient to fill the monthly quotas set by headquarters.

"The facilities for preparatory training of French-Canadian candidates for commissions will, however, continue as a permanent arrangement to the end that such candidates may be given an opportunity to overcome the language difficulties," a department statement said.

Civilian candidates enlisted in the Active or Reserve Army to take the St. Jerome course have the initial rank of private. They are first posted to a special wing of the Basic Infantry Training Centre at St. Jerome, and receive four weeks' basic training.

This four-week course is considered as the equivalent of one annual training in the Reserve Army as required by regulations. On completion of basic training, successful candidates are given the status of Cadet, and are posted to the Cadet Wing for a special preparatory cadet course of four weeks.

The regular qualifying course for a commission is taken at Brockville. Provision has been made to accommodate 100 candidates in each of the Basic and Cadet Wings at St. Jerome.

Army Course Is Popular

French-Canadians Eager to Train For Commissions

Scores of applications are being received by the Civilian Selection Committee of M.D. No. 4 from French-speaking residents of the Province of Quebec who desire to take the two months' special course of instruction at St. Jerome to prepare them for eventual qualification as officers in the Canadian army.

Following successful conclusion of their training at the St. Jerome centre, the candidates are sent to Brockville Officers' Training Centre for a three-month course to qualify them for active service commissions. The scheme follows a recent decision of the Department of National Defence to increase the representation of French-speaking men.

The committee of which Brig.-Gen. E. de B Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., district officer commanding, is chairman, has received 250 applications to date, and has personally interviewed a large proportion of them. It is understood that the course will open on Monday with 50 candidates.

Other members of the committee include Antoine Desmarais, vice-chairman; Albert Beaulieu, Paul Leblanc, Bernard Couvrette and Louis Trudel, Mrs. P. E. Lonergan is secretary.

Quebec Rallies to Royal Rifles Replacing Hong Kong Defenders

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, February 1.—Fully prepared to establish a standard of universal loyalty and co-operation which should be difficult to equal, let alone surpass, Quebec City today inaugurated its "Royal Rifles of Canada Week" to appropriately perpetuate the brave defenders of Hong Kong—by reconstituting the ranks of the noted regiment.

Assured of the wholehearted support of governmental, civic, military and religious leaders and of every phase of the old Capital's life—from Premier Adelard Godbout, Mayor Lucien Borne, Brig. Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., and the Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington down to the humblest storekeeper—the campaign launched by the Royal Rifles has made Quebec Hong Kong-conscious, with every citizen completely behind the movement.

Perhaps never before in Quebec's glorious history has the response to an appeal been so spontaneous.

Placards with the reconstitution slogan — Remember Honk Kong — are proudly displayed in every store window. Flags are gaily flying atop public buildings and private homes, in keeping with the proclamation issued by Mayor Borne. Local newspapers are devoting columns of space to the patriotic effort. Newspaper advertisements, with the compliments of local merchants, are featured by "Remember Hong Kong" and its French version, "Vengeons les Heros de Hong Kong," while Montreal advertising agencies have also added their contributions.

"It becomes the duty and privilege of the citizens of this city to set an example of patriotic devotion to the entire Dominion of Canada," Mayor Borne emphasized in his proclamation.

Pointing out that "inasmuch as the 1st Battalion of the Royal Rifles of Canada has acquitted itself of its duty with undying heroism at Hong Kong and its personnel remains as yet unaccounted for," the Chief Magistrate urged all citizens "to recall with pride the 80 years' association of the Royal Rifles of Canada with this city, to support this regiment, and to fly their flags during this period."

The "week" provides a fitting time and opportunity for men who wish to serve their country to enlist, the proclamation concludes.

"To all men of good will and good heart, I say: 'Join the Royal Rifles; there is no finer regiment,'" Brig. Vanier, Officer Commanding M.D. No. 5, Quebec, declared in his message.

Associating himself with Mayor Borne's proclamation, Brig. Vanier stated "it is a very great honor to command the military district from which was recruited the battalion of the Royal Rifles of Canada, which served with such valor at Hong Kong.

"I inspected the battalion the day before it left Valcartier on its long journey to the East. I have no hesitation in saying that I have seldom seen a finer body of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Those who fought at Hong Kong lived up to the highest traditions of the Canadian Army and have passed on to us a sacred heritage of sacrifice, of courage and of glory.

"I am not surprised that the dear and brave ones they have left behind have taken up the torch and are reconstituting this valiant battalion whose name will live for ever in the history of Canada."

The example being set in Quebec City this week "should act as a shining beacon for freedom-loving people everywhere," Rt. Rev. Phillip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec, stated.

"There is scarcely a family in the diocese of Quebec which has not been touched by the Battle of Hong Kong," Bishop Carrington said. "That these people, in the midst of their sorrow, should arise above the ashes of their grief to proclaim 'Royal Rifles of Canada Week'; that they should set their hands to the reconstitution of the glorious 1st Battalion, sets an example which should act as a shining beacon for freedom-loving people everywhere.

"I am glad to associate myself with the Royal Rifles Week in Quebec and ask all men of goodwill to swell the ranks of those who fight for freedom."

Premier Godbout has promised to issue a statement the early part of the week.

Word of Hong Kong Prisoners

London, February 1.—(C.P. Cable)—Information received from British officers who escaped from Hong Kong January 9—more than two weeks after Japanese forces occupied the fortified port—give cause for belief that British prisoners were detained in a camp at Kowloon, it was stated authoritatively today.

The escaped officers said their treatment was "reasonably good."

It was not stated whether Canadians were among the prisoners confined at K—

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BILINGUAL ABILITY NEEDED IN COURSE

French-Speaking Officers at St. Jerome Proceed Later to Brockville

Candidates desirous of appearing before the civilian committee for selection of potential French-speaking officers must have a practical knowledge of English because the two-month course they will undergo at St. Jerome will not permit sufficient time to provide them with the required bilingual ability, it was stressed by the committee over the week-end. English courses at St. Jerome are designed only to help candidates become properly equipped for their sojourn at the Officers' Training School, Brockville.

Educational qualifications required of candidates correspond to those demanded by such institutions as the Technical School, the School of Higher Commercial Studies and preparatory schools leading to the Polytechnical School, while elementary knowledge of algebra, ...try and trigonometry is demanded of those who seek to fill ...ed for officers in artillery and ...ine gun units.

...erview by the civilian committee is followed by appearance before the Committee of Army Examiners and Selection Board. Candidates passed by this committee are examined by the Medical Board, receive their uniforms and proceed to St. Jerome. The first group of potential French-speaking officers is due to start training at St. Jerome today.

Entering the St. Jerome Training Centre as a private in the active or reserve army, candidates who pass examinations at the end of the first month must ... for active service before undertaking ... and one-month course as cadet officers. A candidate's initiative, his age, his civilian occupation, his ability to express himself ... in public and to make ... quickly are taken into consideration.

"These regulations," the civilian committee points out, "are solely to help young candidates who desire to make application and make them understand that to an officer in the Canadian Army, to assume a highly responsible position.

Young men already in the active or reserve army, in training centres or in C.O.T.Cs. must not communicate with the civilian committee, it is pointed out. Being already in the army they must refer their applications to the military army examiners and selection board through ... officer ...

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...cinthe, Joliette Regiments ...obilized for Active Service

...year-old French-Canadian ...e Regiment de St. Hyacinthe ...d Le Regiment de Joliette, ...been mobilized for active service, it was announced yesterday ...adquarters of Military District ...4. The St. Hyacinthe unit belongs to the 10th Infantry Brigade, ...h has Col. Leopold Chevalier, ...Sherbrooke, as its officer commanding, while the Joliette regiment belongs to the 11th Infantry ...gade, commanded by Col. J. ...uard Tellier, of Montreal, a ...mer O.C. of the Joliette unit.

Both regiments were organized ...1871, Le Regiment de Joliette on ...uary 13 and Le Regiment de St. ...acinthe on March 24. After the ...eat War both were re-organized ...the same date, March 1, 1921.

Allied with the Oxfordshire and ...uckinghamshire Light Infantry, the ...oliette regiment is commanded by ...Maj. J. A. G. Dubeau. Maj. Dubeau ...was appointed acting O. C. when ...Lt.-Col. G. V. deBellefeuille was ...iven command of the Joliette Training Centre. The acting second-in-...ommand is Maj. J. C. M. Raymond, ...and the acting adjutant, Lt. J. ...Robert. Honorary lieutenant-colonel ...of the regiment is Louis A. Daigle, ...prominent Joliette lumberman.

Following re-organization in 1921 ...Le Regiment de Joliette had as its ...officers commanding the late Col. Tarieu deLanaudiere, Lt.-Col. McKay Papineau, Col. J. Edouard Tellier, Lt.-Col. P. E. Leclerc, now officer commanding the 15th Infantry Brigade, Lt.-Col. Jean Tellier and Lt.-Col. Louis Chicoine, officer in charge of Cadet Corps in M.D. No. 4.

Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe, which has Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Minister of Roads and Public Works, as its honorary lieutenant-colonel, is allied with the Manchester Regiment. It is commanded by Lt.-Col. Robert Hamel, with Maj. J. A. Myers as second-in-command, and Capt. M. Gosselin as adjutant.

Former officers commanding the unit are Lt.-Col. Roland Pothier, now officer commanding the Sherbrooke Training Centre, and Lt.-Col. L. L. P. Payan, who reverted to the rank of major to go overseas with the Royal 22nd in the 3rd Division.

Headquarters and "A" and "B" companies of Le Regiment de Joliette are in Joliette, with "C" ...pany in Shawinigan Falls, ... company in Lachute, which ... done considerable recruiting ... training in St. Jerome ... broke out.

Both regiments ... mobilization marked ... tivity in the local ... in several months, ... forms of scarlet with ...

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Lieutenant Peter Yuile is a graduate of Lower Canada College, and is now stationed at Huntingdon, Que. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS BARBARA SCHICK and LIEUTENANT RALPH DOUGAL PETER YUILE The Rock engagement of Canada, whose engagement is announced. Miss Schick is the daughter of the Late Colonel Jacob Schick, and of Mrs. Schick, of New York, New Canaan, Conn., and formerly of Montreal. Lieutenant Yuile is the son of Squadron Leader J. Watson Yuile, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Yuile, of Montreal.

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TWO REGIMENTS GO ACTIVE

MOBILIZATION of two of the country's oldest French-Canadian militia regiments for active service will be welcomed throughout the province as providing a further opportunity for French-Canadians, both officers and men, to join units in which their own language is spoken. It has been a ground of complaint that opportunities were limited for the young men of officer calibre by reason of the fact that he had to join a unit in which a limited knowledge of the English language would be a disadvantage.

Recently a civilian committee was established in Montreal to encourage young men to take officers' courses. A university degree is not required, the competition decking upon a man's qualifications after careful examination. In this way a larger number are being brought into the service and should form officer cadres for a substantial number of units. Mobilization of the 85 Mountain and Infantry Regiments should provide openings for them.

A similar tradition is being carried on. Both regiments were organized in 1871. The infantry Regiment is linked with the Huntingdonshire Light Infantry and the 85 Mountain Regiment with the Hertfordshire Regiment which is now serving at Singapore. These ties with the British units have long been cherished and the fighting records of Manchester and Huntingdonshire will provide the men who join these units an example to follow.

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Royal Rifles Open Recruiting Centre

A recruiting centre for men for the service of joining the Royal Rifles of Canada has been opened at the armory of The Black Watch of Canada, 2347 Stanley street, Montreal. The centre is in charge of Lt.-Col. [illegible] and Lt. Mathers, who [illegible] to join the [illegible] and [illegible] units.

Royal Rifles would be going [illegible] Dominion to participate [illegible] infantry regiments. Recruiting has been extended from Calgary to Montreal, all over the province and the regiment expects to reach its establishment in a few weeks.

a S.

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4 FEB

Laurier on

BIRTHS

COUSINS.—At St. Mary's Hospital, on February 6th, 1942, to Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Cousins, a daughter.

CANADA'S TRAINEES LEARN TO FIGHT ON SKIS

Gazette Photos (copyright reserved)

Incorporated into the winter program of advanced military training centres, skiing is proving very popular with the soldiers at Farnham, as the above scenes indicate. Plans are to teach every trainee at these advance camps the rudiments of skiing. Upper left is Pte. Adrien Lariviere, of Notre Dame de Stanbridge, in the typical parka with attached hood and rifle slung over his shoulder, while at the right is Lt. Peter Charlton, former McGill skier, giving a class its instructions.

Pte. Viateur Cousineau, Laurentian ski star, is manning the Bren gun in the lower left picture, with Pte. J. L. Petit, of St. Hyacinthe, on his left and L-Cpl. E. L. Reynolds, of Valleyfield on his right. The lower right picture shows a platoon in firing position and ready for action a second after the command was given.

Ordinary trainees are only given individual ski training, while those who are transferred to the holding company get team training, emphasis being laid on tactics. As a result these volunteers for active service are ready to fit into any ski team when they get overseas. Skiing is taught only in advanced training centres, it was explained.

Lt Peter Charlton, who commanded yesterday's demonstration platoon, is a former member of the McGill C.O.T.C. ski patrol. He also belonged to the McGill Outing Club and to the Red Birds.

Col. Howard accompanied the visitors, on their tour, while Maj. Paul Sauve, officer in charge of training at the local Training Centre, explained the ski courses taught trainees. Maj. Sauve, formerly president of the Quebec Legislative Council, succeeded Maj. Randolph Routh as officer in charge of training. Maj. Routh is one of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada officers who have joined the reconstituted Royal Rifles of Canada regiment.

MONTREAL GAZETTE

Trainees Learning S... At Military Centre

Demonstration Shows That Men F... ing Quickly—Lt. Peter Charlt... Viateur Cousineau i...

By HUGH A. CROCHE...

(Gazette Staff Repo...

Companies are taught the elementary points of skiing by their commanders. Ski technique, including hints on how to don skis, how to turn and other rudiments for beginners, is the subject matter of initial ski training periods. Route marches on skis follow, the distance of the route being gradually increased. How fast skiing has been picked up by the trainees may be judged from the fact that one company did a 12-mile trek only three days after preliminary instructions.

Those trainees who leave camp after their required period of advanced military training learn but the essential rudiments of skiing. On the other hand, trainees who volunteer for active service overseas are given additional ski training as teams to be prepared for the time when their section of the holding company is called to proceed overseas.

Company commanders find that their men take to skiing easily. Apart from providing trainees with a knowledge of an increasingly popular sport and giving them a groundwork which will eventually prove of much military value, the ski periods are welcomed as a diversion from the sometimes monotonous although interesting daily program of a military training camp.

Yesterday's manoeuvres included skiing as a platoon on a route march and parading in a single line with interruptions to indicate the technique of dropping into position ready for firing. At the command the skiers drop to their knees and unsling their guns as they fall to the ground on their stomachs. The entire action is completed in the matter of a few seconds. Yesterday's soldier-skiers did not take much longer to regain their feet preparatory to the next charge.

Black Watch Is Recruiting Here For Reconstituted Royal Rifles

As its contribution to the marked success of "Royal Rifles of Canada Week," The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has opened an information and recruiting centre at its armory, 2067 Bleury street. Here volunteers for the reconstituted Royal Rifles are being interviewed by Lt Paul von Colditz and Lt A. Moffatt, two of the ten officers of the Royal Highlanders who will join the reconstructed Quebec City unit.

Three officers of local regiments, Maj Angus Barwick, of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, and Lts John Bassett, jr and Allan O MacKay, of The Black Watch, are already with the reconstituted regiment in Quebec City, while the other officers are expected to be in the Old Capital within a few days.

Recruiting throughout the province this week has been reported encouraging by officers of the Royal Rifles, who anticipate full strength will be attained within a few weeks.

Quebec City, the home of the noted regiment, continues its observance of 'Royal Rifles Week,' with next Sunday's game between the Quebec Aces and the Montreal Pats, of the Quebec Senior Hockey League, to be added to the week's program.

ASKS QUEBEC SUPPORT

Col. Lamb, O.C. Declares Failure Unthinkable

Quebec, February 5 —(CP)— Col. H. L. Lamb, officer commanding the Quebec Royal Rifles, told the Kiwanis club here today that "with the wholehearted backing of the ... of the entire province, we must not fail, we will not fail." In the Rifles' drive this week to reconstitute their first battalion.

(The Quebec Royal Rifles were one of the Canadian regiments that participated in the defence of Hong Kong).

"This reconstituted battalion can not be and must not be just another battalion," Col. Lamb said. "It must have the spirit, the courage and the fighting qualities of its parent. I ask you to support us, not only now, but throughout the difficult months to come, and given that support, I can promise you that Quebec City will have a unit ready and willing to represent it in the face of the enemy anywhere in the world.

"To replace those gallant men who faced such overwhelming odds is impossible" Col. Lamb continued. "They can never be replaced. Their place in Canadian history and in the hearts of their countrymen is forever secure.

"We can, however, fill up the ranks of the reconstituted battalion with men of good will and honest purpose. We can create a hard hitting, fast-moving battalion whose main hope and joy will be to avenge and help to destroy the hordes of hate."

Commenting on his appointment to command the Royal Rifles, Col Lamb said: "To be asked to command any battalion of the Canadian Active Army is honor enough for any man. To be asked to command the battalion that would perpetuate the heroic defenders of Hong Kong is a sacred privilege ... which, even yet, I feel myself ... worthy."

U.K.-U... GETS BF...

(Continued ...

MONTREAL STAR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1942

heir Fiancees

Miss Eileen Blaxall and Lieutenant Georges Edward Michaud, Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, whose engagement is announced. The bride-elect is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blaxall, and her fiance is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbrod Michaud.

—Photo of Lieut. Michaud by Famous Studios.

Ceremony at Sherbrooke

Dinning-Keene Nuptials Taking Place Today

A CANDLELIGHT wedding ceremony is taking place this afternoon at four o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Goodhue, 133 Quebec street, Sherorooke, Quebec, when Elizabeth (Betty) Valeda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forest Thomas Keene, 24 Moore street, Sherbrooke, becomes the bride of Captain Neil Fergus Dinning, Canadian Dental Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Fergus Dinning, of Sherbrooke. Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee, minister of Plymouth United Church, will officiate at the ceremony, which will take place in front of the fireplace banked with ferns and white carnations, with palms and tall standards filled with white calla lillies on each side. Miss Phyllis Armstrong will be at the organ.

Miss Dora Keene will attend her sister as maid of honor, while Mr. Dillwyn Cornell, of Montreal, will act as best man for the bridegroom.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride will wear a gown of white fidelity sheer made with shirred bodice and sleeves, and a softly draped skirt finishing in a short train. Her veil of tulle illusion worn by the bridegroom's mother on her wedding day, will be held in place with a halo of orange blossoms, and she will carry an arm bouquet of Joanna Hill roses and white sweet peas. Her attendant is wearing a floor length gown of forget-me-not blue souffle de soie, a small hat of matching blue tulle trimmed with Better Time roses and will carry an arm bouquet of Better Time roses.

Mrs. Keene, mother of the bride, will be gowned in Winston blue crepe romaine, wearing a small black straw and ribbon hat with a veil, black accessories and a corsage of Briarcliff roses. Mrs. Dinning, mother of the bridegroom, will wear a gown of powder blue crepe, a large navy straw hat trimmed with powder blue, navy accessories and a corsage of Talisman roses.

A reception will follow the ceremony, the bride's table centred with a four tiered wedding cake on a large mirror being further adorned with two large silver bowls of buddleya and white sweet peas, and Sheffield candelabra with white candles. Later the bridal couple will leave for a wedding trip to Quebec City, the bride wearing for travelling an imported model of heavenly blue sheer wool, a small matching hat, brown muskrat coat, brown accessories, and a corsage of white gardenias. They will reside at 5610 Decelles avenue, Montreal.

Geraldine Herbert (Reate Studio) Sherbrooke Photo

MRS. NEIL FERGUS DINNING, whose marriage to Captain Neil Fergus Dinning, Canadian Army Dental Corps, took place on Saturday in Sherbrooke, photographed with her sister, Miss Doris Keene, who was only attendant. Mrs. Dinning was formerly Miss Betty Keene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest T. [illegible] of Sherbrooke, and Captain Dinning is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Dinning, of Sherbrooke.

Out-of-town guests at the wedding will include: Mr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd Johnston, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thomas, of Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Colin C. Dunsmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacobs, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Murray and Mrs. Charles Webb, of Three Rivers; Mr. and Mrs. Ian Lawrie, of Knowlton; Flight Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. McRea, Miss Ellen McRea, Major H. Driver, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. E. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Dillwyn Cornell, L/A.C. and Mrs. L. E. Bachelder, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McNeillie, Mr. John Skelton and Mr. Bruce Fletcher and Miss P. Ewing, of Montreal; Misses E. and E. Church, of Asbestos; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Webb, of Danville; Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. David Jacobs, R.C.A.F., Corporal D. Coboon, R.C.A.F., Lieut. John Lunderville, of Sherbrooke Fusilier Regiment, and Lieut. James Fletcher.

rn War is Costly Business, Survey Made of Equipment Shows

Nation Must Foot Bill of $95 for Personal Outfit of Each Soldier While Ship Prices Run Into Huge Figures

Canadians who have been curious to learn the use to which the Government will put the money which they subscribe to the Second Victory Loan, received a comprehensive answer to their query last night from the Canadian Publishers War Finance Publicity Committee.

The committee released a list of costs for maintaining soldiers in the field and providing them with the technical equipment necessary to turn back Hitler's blitz legions. The costs given, it was emphasized, are only approximate because of the importance of giving no information which might be of benefit to the enemy.

To give a soldier all of his personal equipment, including his uniform, but excluding his rifle, bayonet and scabbard, costs the nation $95. The three pieces of equipment last mentioned, cost an additional $55.

The Bren machine gun, first mass-produced for Imperial troops by the Skoda munition makers in Czechoslovakia but now manufactured in Toronto and at other centres throughout Britain and the Empire, costs $325. The cost may seem high to the uninitiated, but ask any man who has seen service in the field during the present struggle, how this neat little weapon rates. It is tops!

The anti-tank rifle, which is designed to stop the enemy's lighter armored vehicles, comes with a $200-price tag attached. The two-pounder anti-tank gun, which will knock out Hitler's heavier armored fighting vehicles in short order, is more expensive. It costs roughly $7,500.

FIELD GUNS COSTLY.

Field guns of the 25-pounder size are purchased for the Canadian Army at a cost of $23,000 each and, because of the multitude of uses to which they can be put, are held to be well worth this figure by competent military authorities. Field guns have been frequently used in the present struggle to knock out German tanks, by firing over open sights.

Because the airplane is an essential part of the modern blitz, our soldiers must receive adequate protection against attacks from the skies. Bofors anti-aircraft guns, invented in Sweden and among the most efficient weapons yet turned out, cost $25,000 each. The larger 3.7 anti-aircraft gun, effective at greater heights than the Bofors, comes at a $75,000-figure.

Our own armored fighting vehicles are not cheap, by any means. The Universal carrier is listed at $3,000, and the 18-ton infantry tank at $75,000. Cruiser tanks mean an expenditure of $100,000 for 28-tons of steel. Field artillery tractors are relatively inexpensive at $2,700 and three-ton army trucks cost only $1,500 each.

Every time that a Canadian soldier fires the rifle he carries or the gun which he mans, he is spending dollars in comparatively large quantities. Rifle bullets, .303 calibre, cost the Canadian taxpayer $5 per hundred rounds. These bullets are also used in machine guns.

MUNITION PRICES

Every time that a gunner fires 100 rounds from a 25-pounder gun, it costs us $1,250. If the shells are fired from the 3.7 anti-aircraft gun, the figure is slightly lower at $2,000. If from a 40 mm. "ack-ack," the price is only $100. Every 500-pound bomb which Canadians use, is purchased at an approximate figure of $100.

Every Canadian knows by this time that aircraft are not acquired for nothing. The elementary trainer, for instance, costs $8,000. The intermediate trainer, such as the Harvard, so frequently spotted over Montreal, jumps in price to more than triple that. A medium bomber has a price tag of $100,000, while a heavy bomber, of the Flying Fortress, or Sterling type, ranges from $175,000 to $300,000 in cost. Flying boats, used to spot submarines and enemy raiders come at a $225,000-figure. Costs of fighter planes vary greatly, but most of them are in the $25,000-$50,000 and up price class.

Parachutes, which save the lives of thousands of Canadian and Allied airmen, are by no means cheap. The expenditure for each of these carefully manufactured safety devices is $235.

Naval units are also expensive. The average minesweeper is bought by the Government for $600,000. The corvette, now being mass-produced in the Dominion, is a trifle less expensive at $575,000. Canadians pay $150,000 for each motor torpedo boat acquired by the navy while Fairmile anti-sub patrol vessels cost $130,000. Cargo boats of 10,000 tons, come at $1,750,000.

Every fully-equipped infantry battalion of the Canadian Army (41 officers, 896 other ranks), represents an expenditure of $300,000. This includes the men's personal equipment, motor transport, Bren guns, Universal carriers, stores, etc. We have many such battalions and will soon have more. This cost is one reason for the launching of the Second Victory Loan drive.

Maintenance costs, no surprise to the military expert, involve large expenditures per unit. It is estimated that the daily cost of maintaining 1,000 men in Canada is $5,500. If these 1,000 men are overseas, the cost rises to $7,100.

In a war of mechanization such as this one, the price of equipping and maintaining an army is far higher than ever before. Canadian troops [illegible] the enemy [illegible] complete [illegible] inventions [illegible] made [illegible] cost [illegible] paid [illegible]

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FEBRUARY 13, 194

New Uniforms To Be on View

Canadian Soldiers Will Wear "Walking Out" Outfits at Tattoo

LOAN PARADE PLANS

Canada's new army "walking out" uniform will probably be seen in public for the first time next Monday night at the United Nations Tattoo at the Forum, it was announced today at Victory Loan headquarters. Military authorities are endeavoring to secure a sufficient quantity of the new uniforms for one entire unit participating in the opening march past at the Victory Loan show.

Another new uniform, growing more familiar every day to Montrealers, is that of the Canadian Women's Army Corps which will also participate in the March Past. At military district headquarters Canadian women in these smart, natty uniforms are already on duty and form an important part of the Canadian military establishment. At the Forum Monday night the women's corps will parade publicly for the first time since the corps was organized some months ago.

DETAILS OF SHOW

Details of the big military, naval and air force show are now quickly being completed and the production is now in the preparation stage. Saturday morning an advance liaison officer representing the United States army detachment will arrive in Montreal to discuss with Canadian officers the drills, marches and band selections that the American units will present. These will then be worked into the program and plans for the production will be complete. At present it is indicated that the U.S. troops will make four separate appearances at the Forum, first in the march past, then in band presentations, counter marching and drills and finally in the grand finale. The time that will be allotted to the American unit, however, will not be determined until conversations have been held with the advance officer.

Canadian troops participating in the Tattoo are coming to Montreal Saturday from Farnham and other camps. They have already received instructions as to their part in the production and have been drilled consistently for the past ten days. Meanwhile naval and air force units here already have their demonstrations prepared and ready for the final rehearsal.

PAGEANT OF FLAGS

Added to the Tattoo yesterday was the pageant of flags of the United Nations, the grand finale which will bring the Tattoo to a close. The flags of all nations actively at war with the Axis powers will be carried into the Forum by flag bearers drawn from the various corps of Montreal Air Cadets and will be grouped to form a gigantic V, stretching the full length of the rink. Meanwhile American and Canadian massed bands will march on to the floor, troops will form a vast open square and patriotic airs of the allied forces and national anthems will be played.

During their visit to Montreal the men of the 26th "Yankee" Division will have a busy time. Met at the train by Canadian officers and Victory Loan officials, at 8 a.m. Sunday, they will be taken to Westmount Barracks where they will be driven in Canadian mechanized transports to the Grenadier Guards Armory on Esplanade where they will form up, with Canadian units, for the afternoon parade. Tanks, gun carriers, big gun tractors and other mechanized equipment, the R.C.N.V.R. unit and band, Air Force detachments and other units will also meet at the Guards Armoury and at two o'clock sharp the parade will move off to proceed down Park Avenue past Fletcher's Field, to Sherbrooke and west to Atwater Avenue.

The reviewing stand is being set up on the steps of the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke street west and the parade is scheduled to start passing that point about 2.30 p.m. On the centre reviewing stand as the troops march by will be heads of Canadian and visiting armed services, including Cmdr. C. J. Stuart, Royal Navy; Sir Frederick Bowhill, R.A.F. Ferry Command; Cmdr. Paul Earl, R.C.N.V.R. Brig.-Gen E de B. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4, Air Commodore J. L. E. A. de Niverville R.C.A.F., Brig.-Gen. Harold F Loomis, officer commanding 1st Corps Area, Coast Defence Artillery, United States Army; and Brig.-Gen E. Trolland officer commanding 1st Corps Area, United States Army.

At least six bands, including two from the United States, will take part in the parade and it is hoped that the R.C.A.F. Silver Band from Ottawa will also be in Montreal in time to participate.

ENTERTAINMENT AT R.M.R.

In the evening, beginning at 7.30 o'clock, the men of the United States detachment will be entertained in the R.M.R. Armory in Westmount with a special performance by members of the MRT Tin Hat Revue. This will be the first occasion on which American troops have been entertained by Canadian troop entertainers, and will climax a busy three weeks for the members of the Tin Hat Revue, of which Geoffrey Merrill is the managing-director.

Later Sunday night the second United States detachment will leave by train for Toronto where it is scheduled to take part in a military demonstration on behalf of the Victory Loan in that city.

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REGIMENT TO TAKE SHERBROOKE POST

Newly-Mobilized St. Hyacinthe Unit to Be Stationed on Exhibition Grounds

(Special to The Gazette.)

St. Hyacinthe, February 13.—Starting Sunday, when 250 recruits will be transferred there, the recently mobilized Regiment de St. Hyacinthe will be stationed on the Exhibition Grounds at Sherbrooke for an indefinite period, Lt.-Col. J. A. Leclaire, the regiment's new officer commanding, declared here Tuesday night at an informal reception tendered him at the local Officers' Mess.

The majority of the regiment's officers signified their intention of becoming part of the active service unit following individual talks with Col. Leclaire. In the meantime, a recruiting office has been opened in the local armory, Laframboise street, where applicants for enlistment will be interviewed.

"We will make Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe the best Canadian unit," Col. Leclaire told the officers. "As to the officers of the new unit, it is only natural that the first selections will be made from the ranks of your regiment."

Col. Leclaire was received at the mess by Maj. A. J. Myers, acting officer commanding of the regiment during the absence of Lt.-Col. Robert Hamel, who is following an officers' course at Kingston. Introductions of the assembled officers were made by Capt. Marcel Gosselin, adjutant.

Following Col. Leclaire, Maj. Adelstan Bouchard, nephew of Hon. T. D. Bouchard, Minister of Roads and Public Works, reminded his fellow officers of their oft-expressed desire to go on active service when Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe would be mobilized, and urged them to accord full co-operation and support to the new officer commanding.

GAZETTE 14 FEB 42

Leclaire, deBellefeuille Chosen To Head Newly Mobilized Units

Maj. J. A. Leclaire, who served overseas during the Great War and had been with Les Fusiliers Mont Royal in Iceland and England until a few months ago, has been appointed officer commanding the recently mobilized Regiment de St. Hyacinthe, it was announced yesterday by Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, Officer Commanding Military District No. 4. At the same time Gen. Panet divulged that Lt.-Col. Gustave V. deBellefeuille, presently in charge of the Joliette Training Centre, has been named to head the other French-Canadian unit mobilized last week, Le Regiment de Joliette.

Brunk & Storey Photo

MAJ. J. A. LECLAIRE

Maj. Leclaire's appointment marks another step in a brilliant military career which dates back to 1915, when he enlisted with The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada. Between then and last month, when he was named General Staff Officer (2nd Class) in the directorate of military training at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, he has been in the active militia with the exception of a brief period after the Great War.

Transferring to the 79th Field Battery, he went overseas as a private in February, 1917, returning to Canada in 1919. Re-enlisting with the Non-Permanent Active Militia in 1931, as a lieutenant with Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, Maj. Leclaire was named an instructor of the staff course at Port Hope in 1938. When Les Fusiliers Mont Royal were mobilized, Maj. Leclaire was made a company commander and placed in charge of the regiment's training.

With the Canadian garrison in Iceland, Maj. Leclaire later went to England, remaining with his regiment until he was named chief instructor at the Infantry Company Commanders Training School. He served in this capacity from June, 1941, until he was named to a similar post in Ottawa.

A native of Montreal, where he was born on November 17, 1899, Maj. Leclaire was educated at the Plateau School and McGill University.

The new Officer Commanding Le Regiment de Joliette has been with that regiment since January, 1924. Born on June 23, 1904, Col. deBellefeuille was promoted a captain in 1930 and served as the regiment's adjutant from 1931 to 1933.

Appointed a major in 1934 in charge of a company, Col. deBellefeuille was posted to the headquarters company in 1938 and assumed temporary command of the regiment two years later with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Col. deBellefeuille was appointed Officer Commanding the Joliette Training Centre in September of 1941.

MONTREAL GAZETTE 10 FEB 42

Tattoo Plans Are Completed

United Nation Forces To Take Part in Victory Loan Program Tonight

A thrilling dramatization of Canada and her Allies at war will be presented at the United Nations Tattoo tonight in the Forum by the Victory Loan Committee. Canadian, United States and Netherlands units are participating in the tattoo with fliers from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also being represented.

At 8 o'clock tonight factory whistles and church bells will sound throughout the city and exactly half an hour later the Tattoo will get under way.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

The program, a spectacular demonstration of the war effort of the United Nations, will be developed along the following schedule:

8.30 p.m. Fanfare of trumpets, Tattoo opening and playing of O Canada by the Montreal Depot Band.

8.31 to 8.56—March past of all services and bands, including United States troops, Royal Netherlands Navy, Royal Canadian Navy, troops from the advanced infantry training centre and advanced machine gun training centre, the Canadian Women's Army Corps, Bren Gun Carriers, Royal Canadian Air Force.

8.57 to 9.11—Royal Canadian Navy drill exhibition, "Rise and Shine."

9.11 to 9.17—Physical training and unarmed combat demonstration by Canadian Army.

9.17 to 9.20—Victory Loan appeal in French.

9.20 to 9.40—United States army drill.

9.40 to 9.55—Royal Canadian Air Force Silver Band counter-marching.

9.55 to 10.01—Motorcycle Musical Ride by Canadian despatch riders.

10.01 to 10.06—Intermission.

10.06 to 10.11—Black Watch Pipe Band.

10.11 to 10.26—R.C.A.F. Ensign raising ceremony, two flights, with band.

10.26 to 10.36 United States Army band countermarching.

10.36 to 10.46 Bren gun carriers in action.

10.46 to 10.56 gas march by Canadian army.

10.56 to 10.59 Victory Loan appeal in English.

10.59 to 11.10 Grand Finale, pageant of flags of the United Nations, and national anthems.

GOVERNOR TO ARRIVE

Tomorrow Victory Loan activities in Montreal will be featured by the arrival of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York. After arriving at 8.30 a.m., Governor Lehman will visit the City Hall at 10.30 a.m. and there sign the Golden Book.

At 12.30 p.m. a reception in the Windsor Hotel to the New York Governor will be followed by a Victory Loan luncheon which he will address together with G. W. Spinney, chairman of the National War Finance Committee.

In the afternoon at 4.30 o'clock Governor Lehman will hold a press conference in the Windsor Hotel.

MONTREAL STAR 16 FEB 42

SPONSORED BY THE MONTREAL VICTORY LOAN COMMITTEE

UNITED NATIONS TATTOO

Montreal's First Great War Show

Don't Miss It!

See . . . fast Bren gun carriers in action under actual war conditions.

See . . . daredevil despatch riders in thrilling "musical ride."

See . . . the R.C.A.F. "precision squad"—100 hand-picked men specially trained for the New York World's Premiere of "Captains of the Clouds."

See . . . how Canada's fighting men protect themselves in a gas attack.

See . . . a specially trained squad demonstrate hand-to-hand fighting without weapons.

See . . . — and hear the famous 75 piece silver band of the R.C.A.F.

See . . . the "boys in blue" from the R.C.N.V.R.

See . . . U.S. troops from Fort Edwards in mass drills and manoeuvres.

50 Sailors from The Royal Netherlands Navy will also take part in the show! No reservations will be held at the Forum after 2 p.m. Monday. Proceeds in aid of War Services Fund.

February 16th, at the Forum

Tickets now on sale at the Forum, 50c and $1.00
Reserved, Rush Seats 25c, Boxes $2.00

MONTREAL STAR
14 FEB 42

424,605 MEN ENLIST IN ARMED FORCES

Army Personnel Serving Outside Canada Placed at Over 125,000

MANY JOINED IN 1940

Ontario Leads All Provinces in Enlistments — House Given Statistics by Military Districts

Ottawa, February 16. — (CP) —Enlistments in Canada's armed forces from the outbreak of war to last December 31 totalled 424,605, it was revealed in returns tabled in the House of Commons today in answer to questions by G. K. Fraser (Con. Peterborough West).

Canada's army personnel serving outside Canada was placed at "over 125,000." No figures were given for personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force outside the Dominion.

Division of enlistments among the forces was: army, 299,059; navy, 26,141 and air force, 99,405.

Figures for the army showed 69,285 enlistments in 1939, 128,289 in 1940 and 101,485 in 1941.

Highest monthly figure given was September, 1939, when reserve units were mobilized following the outbreak of war and enlistments to the active army totalled 58,163.

In 1940 heaviest enlistments were in June — 30,511 — and July — 30,393 — and the lowest in December — 3,236. Peak month for last year was June with 14,888.

Enlistment by months in 1941 was: January, 6,133; February, 7,034, March, 7,199; April, 8,702; May, 10,199; June, 14,888; July, 12,455; August, 6,767; September, 7,698; October, 7,450; November, 6,208; and December, 6,752 with figures not complete.

Peak figure for naval enlistments was in May, 1941, when 2,027 men joined. Highest figure shown for 1940 was 1,642 in September.

Naval enlistments by months in 1941 were:

January, 862; February, 908; March, 892; April, 743; May, 2,027; June, 1,395; July, 1,261; August, 2,525; September, 1,216; October, 624; November, 371 and December, 762.

The air force showed 5,484 officers appointed since September, 1939, with a peak of 383 in February, 1941. Enlistment of airmen totalled 93,921.

Highest monthly enlistment in 1940 was 3,967 in October. Enlistment of airmen by months in 1941 was:

January, 4,318; February, 4,448; March, 3,257; April, 3,972; May, 3,288; June, 3,722; July, 3,998; August, 7,718; September, 4,826; October, 4,833; November, 3,313 and December, 4,604.

Total air force personnel by provinces, including both officers and men, was shown as British Columbia, 9,075; Alberta, 9,495; Saskatchewan, 10,634; Manitoba 11,348; Ontario, 40,120; Quebec, 10,816; New Brunswick, 3,672; Nova Scotia, 3,298 and Prince Edward Island, 949.

ENLISTMENTS JUMP RAPIDLY

A table showing Canada's armed strength serving outside Canada revealed that with 312 in November 1939, the figure jumped to 15,000 the following month when the 1st Division arrived in Britain.

The number stood at "over 20,000" for the first four months of 1940, went to "over 25,000" in April, 1940, and by August was in excess of 50,000.

Canada had 60,000 army men serving outside the Dominion in the first part of 1941 and increased this to "over 70,000" in April, "over 90,000" in July, "over 100,000" in September and "over 125,000" in November.

In another return, also in answer to questions by Mr. Fraser, army figures were given by military districts on enlistments, strength overseas, attestments for overseas service, and reserve units.

The number enlisted was: Military District No. 1 (London, Ont.), 22,338; No. 2 (Toronto), 58,980; No. 3 (Kingston, Ont.), 29,976; No. 4 (Montreal), 37,306; No. 5 (Quebec), 13,752; No. 6 (Halifax), 24,404; No. 7 (Saint John, N.B.), 17,156; No. 10 (Winnipeg), 28,193; No. 11 (Victoria), 26,339; No. 12 (Regina), 20,242; and No. 13 (Calgary), 24,028. Enlistments overseas numbered 340.

Representation of military districts overseas was given as: No. 1 (London, Ont.), 10,000; No. 2 (Toronto), 28,000; No. 3 (Kingston), 12,000; No. 4 (Montreal), 22,000; No. 5 (Quebec), 6,000; No. 6 (Halifax), 5,000; No. 7 (St. John, N.B.), 5,000; No. 10 (Winnipeg), 11,000; No. 11 (Victoria), 7,000; No. 12 (Regina), 10,000 and No. 13, (Calgary), 12,000.

The number serving in Canada but attested for overseas service on January 31, 1942, was: No. 1, 20,000; No. 2, 57,000; No. 3, 25,000; No. 4, 32,000; No. 5, 11,000; No. 6, 20,000; No. 7, 14,000; No. 10, 22,000; No. 11, 20,000; No. 12, 19,000, and No. 13, 22,000.

Serving with reserve units January 24 1942, were: No. 1, 12,000; No. 2, 23,000; No. 3, 15,000; No. 4, 26,000; No. 5, 10,000; No. 6, 5,000; No. 7, 5,000; No. 10 11,000; No. 11, 9,000; No. 12, 8,000, and No. 13, 9,000.

Serving with reserve units to which they had been posted after receiving compulsory training under the National Mobilization Act were: No. 1, 5,000; No. 2, 9,000; No. 3, 6,000; No. 4, 14,000; No. 5, 7,000; No. 6, 2,000; No. 7, 2,000; No. 10, 5,000; No. 11, 4,000; No. 12, 4,000, and No. 13, 4,000.

Quebec Subscribes $125,000

Quebec, February 16 —(CP)—The City of Quebec subscribed today $125,000 to Canada's Second Victory Loan, it was announced at city hall

MONTREAL GAZETTE
17 FEB 42

THOUSANDS WATCH ARMORED PARADE FOR VICTORY LOAN

United Nations Spectacle Launches Montreal Island Bond Campaign

AMERICANS TAKE PART

Troops from 26th Division Make Fine Showing — Tanks, Other Vehicles Prove Impressive

Cheered on its way by thousands of Montrealers who thronged Park avenue and Sherbrooke street, a long mechanized column symbolic of the growing military strength of the United Nations, rumbled into the very heart of the city yesterday afternoon to herald the opening of the Second Victory Loan campaign on Montreal Island. A minimum objective of $128,000,000 has been set for the Island in the new drive.

The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes flew side by side at the head of an impressive parade of the arms and armed forces of many of the nations which have ranged themselves against totalitarianism. Australians, New Zealanders, Americans, South Africans, Canadians, all had a part to play in what was probably the greatest military spectacle staged here since the start of the war.

The parade, with its tanks, Bren gun carriers, cannon, machine-guns and ski troops, had a sombre side to match the gay banners. It was an American officer who remarked that the armored column on parade in the streets was not unlike some which resident of the occupied capitals of Europe had seen in the past. The only differences, he observed, lay in the color of the flags, the nationality and ideals of the men in uniform, and the fact that the crowd was cheering.

LED BY CMDR. EARLE.

The parade was commanded by a Canadian, Cmdr. Paul E. Earle, of the R.C.N.V.R. An American, Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. Troland, 1st U.S. Army, took the salute at the saluting base on the north side of Sherbrooke street west in front of the Art Gallery.

A police escort preceded the troop column, and immediately following was a "screen" of army motorcyclists who are normally stationed at Three Rivers. The motorcycle screen was followed by Cmdr. Earle's car and immediately after the latter came some of the Canadian Army's deadly Bren gun carriers.

The moving fortresses of modern warfare—RAM tanks from the Montreal Locomotive Works and Valentine Tanks from the Angus Shops of the C.P.R.—dwarfed the carriers which preceded them and drew cheers from the crowd all along the parade route. Next in line came the R.C.N. band and a detachment of Canadian blue-jackets equipped with arms and steel helmets.

The American contingent, which held the centre of the parade, made a splendid showing. It consisted of the 101st and 181st regiments of the 26th Division, 1st U.S. Army, with their respective bands.

The pipe band of the Black Watch (R.H.C.), while essentially Canadian, lent a Scottish touch to the parade. It was followed by Canadian Army detachments from Three Rivers and Farnham, including ski troops and a Canadian Women's Army Corps detachment.

Tractors hauling 4.5 howitzers were next in the order of parade and these were followed by troop carrying transport, a mobile canteen, the R.C.A.F. Band and a detachment of 150 men representing the R.C.A.F. Fifty men from the Royal Australian Air Force, with its uniforms of a darker blue, was close behind and it, in turn, was followed by a detachment of the same size from the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

Eleven vehicles illustrating the R.C.A.F.'s use of mechanized equipment, included a station wagon, a panel delivery truck, an ambulance, a cab-over-engine tender with aircraft, a two-ton stake truck tender, a truck and six-wheeled trailer with aircraft, a crash tender, a refueling tender, an aircraft towing tractor and a four-stretcher ambulance.

Among those on the reviewing stand were Brig.-Gen. Troland; Cmdr. C. J. Stuart, R.N.; Sir Frederick Bowhill, Ferry Command; Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, D.O.C., M.D. 4; Air Commodore J. L. E. A. de Niverville, O.C. No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F.; Brig.-Gen. Harold F. Loomis, O.C. 1st Corps Area, Coast Defence Artillery, United States Army; Acting U.S. Consul-General G. Tait; Mr. Justice G. Barclay; F. D. Chapman, Victory Loan Committee; E. A. MacNutt, Victory Loan Committee; Hon. Philippe Brais, Victory Loan Committee; Lt.-Col. H. M. Wallis; Lt.-Col. R. Girard, District Staff Officer, M.D. 4; A. G. Lynch, U.S. Consul; Col. J. W. H. G. H. Vandenberg; Brig. K. M. Perry; Lt. William Vann, aide to Gen. Loomis; Lt. M. K. Meguire, aide to Gen. Loomis; Jnr. Cmdt. J. Pelletier-Ramsey, C.W.A.C.; Wing-Cmdr. H. O. McDonald; Wing-Cmdr. C. Snow; Wing Cmdr. R. C. Muir; Sqdn.-Ldr. J. C. Bennie, and Sqdn.-Ldr. G. L. Mann.

Members of the Montreal Police Force, Traffic Department, and the Montreal CPC lined the parade route to control traffic and keep the large crowd in check.

MONTREAL GAZETTE
16 FEB 42

VICTORY LOAN PARADE: Fighting Men and Machines Go In Review

The 101st Regiment, 26th Division, 1st U.S. Army swings by the reviewing stand on Sherbrooke street. In the rear, the 181st U. S. Regiment approaches.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. Troland, 1st United States Army, takes salute as Canadian tanks rumble along

Canadian service officers, civilian dignitaries and United States Army and consular officers review U. S. troops, Canadian troops, sailors, airmen and machines of war in Sunday's stirring Victory Loan Parade. Honor of taking the salute went to the U. S. Army's General Troland. Included: among those on the reviewing stand are, left to right: Col. R. H. McGibbon, F. D. Chapman, provincial publicity chairman, Victory Loan; Mayor Adhemar Raynault, G. Tait, acting United States Consul-General; Brigadier K. M. Perry, D.S.O., deputy adjutant-general, Ottawa; Col. J. W. H. Van den Berg, D.S.O.; Brigadier-Gen. F. Loomis, 1st United States Army; Cmdr. C. J. Stuart General Troland Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4; Sir Frederick Bowhill, R.A.F., mand; E. A. Macnutt, joint chairman for Quebec, Vict Air Commodore A. deNiverville, No. 3 Training Comm Commandant J. Pelletier-Ramsey, C.W.A.C.; Lt.-Col, Maj. C. A. Par F, and Lt.-Col. H. M. Wallis, D.S.O

Thousands See U.S.-Canadian Troops March

Tanks, Armored Vehicles And Bands Feature Victory Loan Parade

In a striking display of Canadian-American unity and friendship, two detachments of United States troops, in full battle dress and with their own bands, marched through the streets of Montreal in step with men of the Canadian forces in yesterday's giant Victory Loan parade, while Montrealers in tens of thousands lined the route in a solid mass and cheered.

Marking the opening of the Second Victory Loan on Montreal Island, which has a minimum objective of $128,000,00, the long parade went by to the tune of rumbling tanks and armored vehicles, the martial airs of at least six bands, and the old, familiar tramp of marching feet.

Never before has Montreal witnessd such a pageant of armed men and fighting equipment. Besides the American troops, who were parading on Canadian soil for the first time since the Great War, there were 15 Canadian-made tanks, likewise seen by the public for the first time, some of them with guns bristling from swinging turrets, the famous 72-piece Silver Band of the R.C.A.F. from Ottawa, marching six abreast, a detachment of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, in their trim khaki uniforms, Bren gun carriers and 4.5 howitzers, to mention only a few of the units in the parade to catch the eyes of the spectators.

Favored by ideal weather, the sun brightly shining and the temperature just at the freezing point, the people of Montreal, young and old, turned out en masse, and an hour before the parade was scheduled were lining the route by the thousands. By the time the police escort which led the parade started off at 2.30 p.m. from Pine and Park avenues, the entire route on Park avenue, south to Sherbrooke street and west on Sherbrooke street to Atwater avenue, where the parade disbanded, was jammed.

ON REVIEWING STAND

On the reviewing stand erected in front of the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke street, stood high-ranking officers representing all the services, Mayor Adhemar Raynault, Victory Loan officials and other dignitaries, while Brig.-Gen. Thomas E. Troland, 1st United States Army, took the salute.

While the eye-filling spectacle brought forth continued cheers and applause from the crowds, the acclaim grew in intensity as the American troops, in full battle equipment, with steel helmets and carrying fixed bayonets at the slope, marched smartly by.

It was noted that while all Canadian forces now march in column of three, the troops from the United States still march in the well-remembered column of four.

After the leading police escort in the parade, there came a motorcycle detachment from the Advanced Infantry Training Centre in Three Rivers, followed by the car of Cmdr. Paul E. Earle, R.C.N., officer commanding the parade.

TANKS COME NEXT

Then in quick order came detachments of Bren gun carriers, Ram tanks from the Montreal Locomotive Works, soon to take an active part in the fight against the foes of democracy, and Valentine tanks from the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops.

A visible impression was made upon the crowds as the tanks, those efficient, deadly machines of modern warfare so vitally needed by the Allied forces, rolled along Sherbrooke street, in a vivid demonstration of why the Canadian Government needs the money to be provided through the Victory Loan campaign which opens today.

After [illegible] came an armed detachment [illegible] Canadian Navy led by [illegible] band. Then came the [illegible] band and a detachment of the 101st Regiment, 26th Division, 1st United States Army, and then the band and a detachment of the 181st Regiment.

No sooner had the applause for the Americans died down when along came the ever-popular pipe band of the Black Watch, with its members' colorful kilts swinging as they marched, and behind them Canadian Army units from Three Rivers and Farnham, and the detachment of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

Then came more mechanized equipment, including tractors with guns, troop carriers and a mobile canteen.

One of the high spots of the parade was the R.C.A.F. Silver Band, which came next. With the sunlight flashing on the bandsmen's instruments, they made an impressive showing and won the appreciation of the spectators. Immediately after the band passed the reviewing stand, it wheeled around facing the [illegible] then countermarched, as in the centre of the band [illegible] of the saluting base [illegible] the Air Force Marched. These [illegible] R.C.A.F. units [illegible] included 150 [illegible] from the R.C.A.F., 50 from the [illegible] Royal Australian Air Force, and 50 [illegible] from the Royal New Zealand Air Force.

Winding up the parade were 11 [illegible] air force vehicles, including station wagons, ambulances, crash tender, refuelling tanker, tractor for towing aircraft, and trucks with various specific [illegible].

DIGNITARIES PRESENT

Among the officers and other [illegible] the reviewing stand dignitaries [illegible] were: Brig.-Gen. Harold F. Loomis, 1st United States Army; Air Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, R.A.F. Ferry Command; Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, officer commanding Military District No. 4; Cmdr. C. J. Stuart, R.N.; Air Commodore A. deNiverville, air officer commanding No. 3 Training Command, R.C.A.F.; G. Tait, acting United States consul-general; Brig. K. M. Perry; Lieut. W. M. Vann and Lieut. M. K. McGuire, 1st United States Army; A. G. Lynch, United States consul, E. A. Macnutt, F. D. Chapman and Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C., representing Victory Loan; Col. H. M. Wallis, Col. R. Girard; Mayor Raynault and Councillor J. O. Asselin, chairman of the City Executive Committee, representing the City of Montreal; Major Eugene Chartier; Hector Garneau; Junior Commandant J. Pelletier-Ramsey, C.W.A.C., and Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay.

Montrealers had their first sight of the American troops early Sunday morning when they arrived shortly before eight o'clock at Bonaventure station.

WELCOMED HERE

Among those present to welcome the visitors were General Panet, Col. H. M. Wallace and other local military officers, together with F. D. Chapman and James M. Fraser, representing Victory Loan, and the Military District No. 4 Depot Band, under Sgt.-Maj. W. G. Black, complete with its mascot "Music", a young Manchester terrier.

A series of Stars and Stripes were flown for the occasion together with a large decorated banner bearing the words "Canada Greets You—Bienvenu."

Also present was a detachment of Vimy Branch, 47th Canadian Legion, Montreal Post No. 1, and a unit of the American Legion Patrol, the former under M. H. Turnbull, and the second under C. Brainhard.

A welcome sight to the U.S. soldiers were the girls of the Canadian Legion War Services, under Capt. J. St. George Hall, who served the men with doughnuts, hot drinks and cigarettes from their mobile tea wagon.

ectacle concluded the demonstr on.

The crowd impartially applaud ach unit as it went through cha teristic manoeuvres after Brig Gen. Harold F. Loomis, Offic Commanding the 1st Corps Are Coastal Defence Artillery, Unite States Army, took the salute. Wi him at the saluting base were Bri Gen. E. deB. Panet, D.O.C., M No. 4, Air Comm. Albert deNive ville, A.O.C., No. 3 Training Co mand, and Cmdr. C. J. Stua R.C.N.

Following the Royal Canadi Navy in the march past were t 181st Regiment of the 26th Divisio 1st United States Army, the Ca dian Army with a detachment the Canadian Women's Army Cor and the R.C.A.F. The Canadi Army unit, led by the Black Wat Pipe Band, also included troo from the Farnham and Three Rive training centres.

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

Demonstrations of physical tra ing, unarmed combat, Bren carriers in action, a gas march a a motorcycle musical ride by Ca adian dispatch riders comprised t Canadian Army's contribution. T Montreal Depot Band furnished t musical accompaniment.

The counter-marching of both C.A.F. and 181st Regiment sli bands drew well-deserved rece tions. The R.C.A.F. unit's musi band drill included such formatio as revolving pinwheels, Greek a Christian crosses, a "V" and an C.A.F." all movements execut with the band playing continual The American musicians, after re dering The Maple Leaf Forever a tribute to their host country, s prised the crowd with a renditi of The Tiger Rag in genuine terbug style.

The R.C.N. provided a well- ceived drill exhibition, while ensign raising ceremony by the C.A.F. added a further color touch to the proceedings. Equa applauded were the appeals, ma in both languages, for Montreal to get behind the Victory Lo campaign wholeheartedly and bri ultimate victory that much close

12,000 JAM FORUM TO WATCH DISPLAY FOR VICTORY LOAN

Tattoo Staged by Canadian and U.S. Troops Is Well Received

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN

Bren Carriers, Dispatch Riders, Air Force and Army Bands Take Part in Program

If Montrealers are as enthusiastic about the Second Victory Loan as they were last night over the United Nations Tattoo — and there's no reason to believe they're not — Canada's metropolis will parallel the complete success experienced during the initial appeal for funds to finance the Dominion's war effort.

More than 12,000 spectators jammed their way into the Forum last night — standing room was at a premium — and witnessed a first class spectacle arranged by Montreal's Victory Loan Committee. There was not a dull moment during the entire two hours and a half — from the moment the R.C.N.V.R.'s two St. Bernards led a Royal Canadian Navy detachment onto the parade ground to the moment the Royal Canadian Air Force Silver Band ushered the flags of the united nations off the scene.

From the point of crowd appeal, the pageant of flags was the highlight of the program. With United States, Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force troops forming a hollow square, the flags of the United Nations were arrayed in the centre while the national anthems of the United States and Great Britain were played. This colorful spectacle concluded the demonstration.

The crowd impartially applauded each unit as it went through characteristic manoeuvres after Brig.-Gen. Harold F. Loomis, Officer Commanding the 1st Corps Area Coastal Defence Artillery, United States Army, took the salute. With him at the saluting base were Brig.-Gen. E. deB. Panet, D.O.C., M.D. No. 4, Air Comm. Albert deNiverville, A.O.C., No. 3 Training Command, and Cmdr. C. J. Stuart, R.C.N.

Following the Royal Canadian Navy in the march past were the 181st Regiment of the 28th Division, 1st United States Army, the Canadian Army with a detachment of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and the R.C.A.F. The Canadian Army unit, led by the Black Watch Pipe Band, also included troops from the Farnham and Three Rivers training centres.

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

Demonstrations of physical training, unarmed combat, Bren gun carriers in action, a gas march and a motorcycle musical ride by Canadian dispatch riders comprised the Canadian Army's contribution. The Montreal Depot Band furnished the musical accompaniment.

The counter-marching of both R.C.A.F. and 181st Regiment silver bands drew well-deserved receptions. The R.C.A.F. unit's musical band drill included such formations as revolving pinwheels, Greek and Christian crosses, a "V" and an "R.C.A.F." all movements executed with the band playing continually. The American musicians, after rendering The Maple Leaf Forever as a tribute to their host country, surprised the crowd with a rendition of The Tiger Rag in genuine jitterbug style.

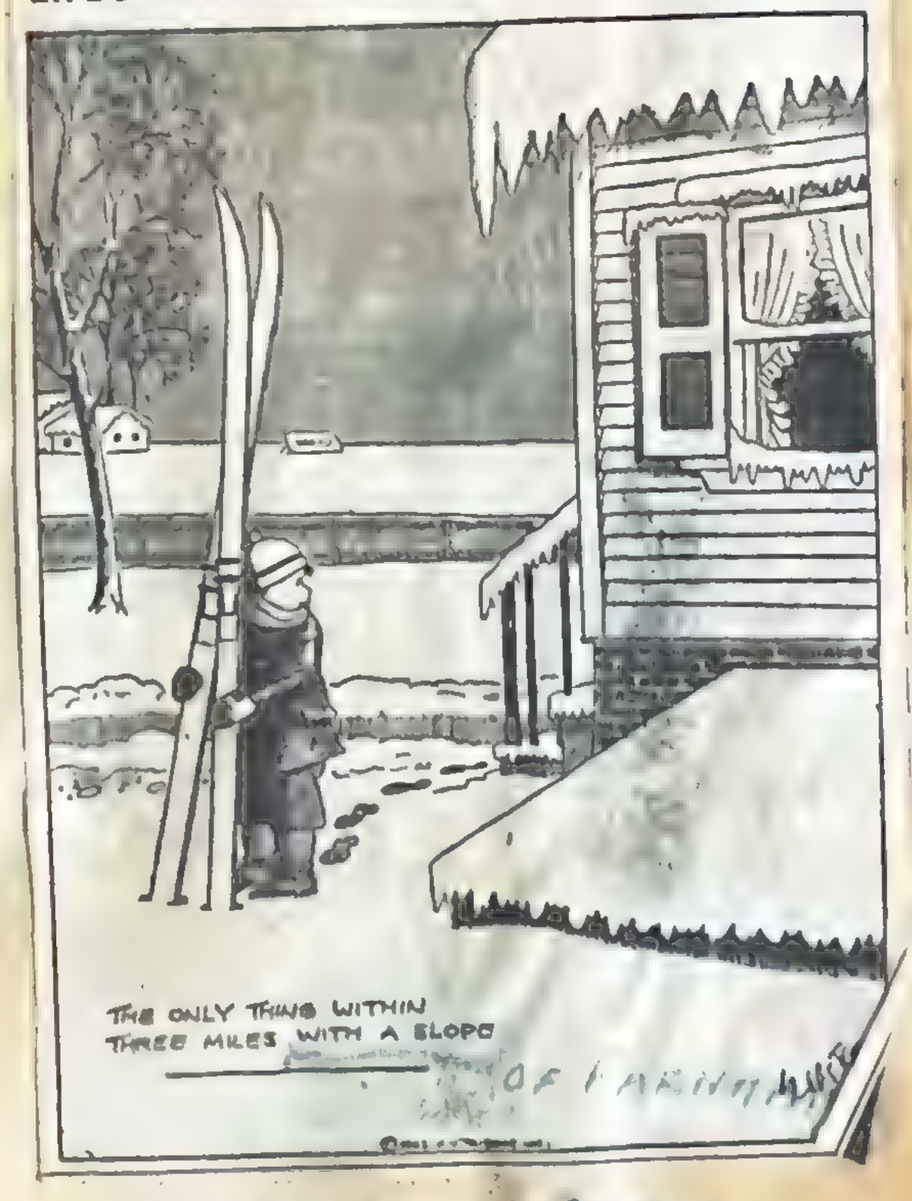
The R.C.N. provided a well-received drill exhibition, while the ensign raising ceremony by the R.C.A.F. added a further colorful touch to the proceedings. Equally applauded were the appeals, made in both languages, for Montrealers to get behind the Victory Loan campaign wholeheartedly and bring ultimate victory that much closer.

DISPATCH RIDERS IN ARMY DISPLAY

Canadian dispatch riders contributed a musical ride to the program of the United Nations Tattoo in the Forum last night. Lined up facing ranking officers of Canada's three services and of the United States Army, the riders put their motorcycles, with sidecars attached, through manoeuvres which drew loud applause from the 12,000 spectators who jammed the Forum. The program was arranged by Montreal's Second Victory Loan campaign committee. Gazette Photo (engraving reserved)

MONTREAL GAZETTE 17 FEB 44

LIFE'S DARKEST MOMENT — By Webster



GAZETTE 17 FEB 44

SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Two Soldiers Are Sentenced for Burglary

(Special to The Gazette.)

St. Johns, February 20. — Two soldiers of the Farnham Training Centre were each sentenced to a two-year penitentiary term on a charge of theft, and a third was sentenced to one months' imprisonment on a lesser charge in connection with the same robbery.

The theft charge was laid against Ptes. Arthur Savard and Jean Jacques Laberge, who were convicted by District Magistrate Donat Lalande of having burglarized the cleaning and dyeing plant of Alfred Martin here, on February 4, and stealing several hundred dollars' worth of suits, coats and other clothes. Pte. Ulysse Harvey was accused of assisting the others in transporting the stolen merchandise. Some $400 worth of the stolen goods were recovered in Montreal several days after the robbery.

GAZETTE 21 FEB 44

They're Seeking the King's Commission at St. Jere

—Canadian Army

This is a typical group of the young and ambitious French-Canadian soldiers who are seeking commissions. In the centre is Lt.-Col. G. U. Francoeur, officer commanding the St. Jerome training centre. Others, from left to right, are: Roger Boule, Marcel Brault, Rene Chalifoux, Jean-Paul Chapdelaine, Yvon de Blois Chartier, Roger Chauvin, and Benoit Comolli, Montreal. Standing: Georges Henri Fournier, Andre R... Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Charles Gagne, Ro... L. St. Onge, Jacques Lapointe, Lieut. M. Ca... training officer; Col. Francoeur, Georges L... Capt. L. Roy, training officer; Euclide E. ... Robert Walter Lipnik, David B. Tousignant, J. H. Roger Levesque.

The "class-room" as well as the drill grounds is a necessary adjunct of the training of young Canadians for commissions in the arm... a part of one of the classes in oper...

School Takes Candidates From the Ranks

ROBERT E. GARDNER

OFFICERS are in the making at St. Jerome where the 18-months-old basic training centre is commanded by Lt.-Col. G. U. Francoeur, Great War veteran, and an officer with a long and varied experience in helping to build Canada's citizen-army.

Supplementing the fine material which the many University C.O.T.C.'s is turning out as leaders of the new Dominion formations being constantly raised to swell Canada's contribution to the common cause, these officers in embryo are recruited from the ranks of the active service units in training, from newly drafted recruits at training centres, from men of the Reserve units and, finally, from citizens possessing the necessary qualifications of education and leadership drawn immediately from civilian life.

ALL SELECTED

They are all chosen by what are called Junior Selection Boards one of which is established in each of the military districts throughout the country. This is a most important consideration from the public viewpoint, guaranteeing as it does that the men are picked from among their fellows on the basis of merit and personal qualifications. It is well to point out that, historically, the employment of the word "officer" to denote a person holding military or naval command as representative of the state, and not as deriving his authority from his own powers or privileges, marks an entire change in the character of the armed forces of civilized nations.

It is, in effect, the hallmark of the democratic system, and the man who eventually becomes the holder of the King's commission, might well consider his selection as one reflecting the confidence reposed in him by the State and, therefore, by his fellow-countrymen.

MUST BE LEADER

Whether he was in civil life an engineer or clerk, or lawyer or tradesman, the granting of the commission imposes on him the responsibilities of leader of his fellow-countrymen in battle. It is a trust placed in him by citizens of his own land and, in many cases, his qualities of leadership and character are open to the inspection of citizens of his own town or city as in the case of appointment to regiments recruited from his place of birth and residence.

After being approved by the Junior Selection Board,—the civilians are also first passed on by a a civilian selection board which weeds out unsuitable candidates before forwarding them on to the military board — the budding officers-to-be are sent to St. Jerome for a two months' course of instruction. During the first month they retain their rank and pay, and then, if still found suitable, they are designated cadets, and get the pay of sergeant. Following the second month of drill and study they go on to the Officers' Training Centre at Brockville where they qualify for their commissions.

Col. Francoeur, as a matter of fact, was able last week to send more than 50 cadets to the Brockville Centre. When the scheme is in thorough working order there will be 50 cadets a month going forward to the Ontario centre, while these cadets will be replaced by 50 men who have completed their first month's instruction, and 50 new men will come in as officer-candidates.

MANY FULL-FLEDGED

At the present time St Jerome has 149 of these officer-candidates in training, some who but a few days ago had been approved by the Selection Board while others have been taking the course for some weeks and are full-fledged cadets. Last Thursday, a new batch of men graduating from the candidate to the cadet stage were presented by Col. Francoeur with the strips of white cloth which they fasten in their wedge caps and on their epaulettes to denote their new status. An equal pride is felt by such men for the honor united them as is the case with Canada's fledgling pilots lined up for a "Wings" presentation.

Thanks to a splendid staff in which the adjutant is Lt. George Brosseau, the commanding officer has been able to establish a smooth-working schedule of training for the officer-candidates, part of whose equipment is notebook and pencil which are kept extremely busy during the lecture periods. Five "class-rooms" have been set aside in which platoons take the various subjects in rotation, including care and handling of the rifle, map-reading, anti-gas protection and first aid. Careful and close supervision is exercised also by the General staff at Headquarters of M.D. 4, and, partly owing to his previous first-hand experience of C.O.T.C.'s, as an officer of the McGill Contingent, Major C. A. Parker, has been found to be of great assistance.

ALL KEEN, ALERT

Having a definite mark to aim at now, the officer-candidates are keen and alert. Indeed, it is necessary insofar as they are expected to cram into a couple of months the basic and elementary training which normally occupies twice that length of time. An incentive also is added for the French-Canadian candidate in that arrangements have been made for English classes for those who lack fluency sufficient to digest English text-books. This class-work is carried out by representatives of the Canadian Legion Educational Services.

In case it may be inferred, however, that training is carried out in the French language, it should be pointed out that such is not the case. In all five lecture rooms visited on Thursday, French-speaking instructors were imparting instructions in their own tongue, but they were smart enough at the end of explanations to call upon any English-speaking candidates who did not understand them to say so, when the instruction would be explained again in English.

The cadets at St. Jerome are enjoying the same privileges and amenities they will get at Brockville. The single bed has replaced the double-decker, and there are but 36 cadets to a hut. Each cadet also has a table and chair on which to work by his bedside, with adequate shelf space for clothing and equipment. The idea also is now being introduced of providing an individual "rack and foot" at each beside so that each cadet can keep his rifle by him, instead of [l... others in the co... "community" rack.

VISITS ARE

Messing arrang... In keeping with ... of the candidate... dine in the same ... cadets are part... the others. The... table" instead ... tables, and the ... head table after ... Officers' Mess ... that a system ... to the Officer... versa is unde... as to acquain... cers with ... usage.

Facilities f... excellent ac... themselves, ... to the wor... Columbus ... cess of th... men's fitn... ing rink an... skiing for ... and skis ... may be p... a perma... dimensio... happy ... may be ... men re... country ... too.

IMPARCIAL 4 MAR 42

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MISS ALISON MARGARET LYSTER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lyster, of Westmount, and **LIEUTENANT JOHN ANDREW DIXON,** Canadian Armored Corps, formerly of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, son of Mr. Shirley G. Dixon, K.C., and Mrs. Dixon, whose engagement is announced.. The marriage has been arranged to take place early in April.

New Recruit Plan Devised

Men Henceforth Will Be Selected For Experience

OTTAWA, March 2—(C.P.)—The Canadian Army announced today a new system of allocating recruits to various arms in the service and in future recruits will be guided by personnel selection officers into the unit or arm for which they are best suited.

Heretofore, when a recruit was accepted, he was sent without question to whatever unit or arm he requested. If he had no preference he probably was allocated to a unit whose quota had not been filled.

In future, "wherever possible, however, the recruiting officer will advise the recruit to defer his decision until he has discussed the matter with personnel selection officers."

Men willing to talk their enlistment over with personnel selection officers will be sent to the appropriate district depot and will be issued with general service uniform and "Canada" badges. Then they will be sent, in the normal way, to basic training centres. For the time being they are just soldiers as distinguished from infantrymen, artillerymen, engineers or anything else.

Shortly before a quota is sent from a depot to a basic training centre, District Officers Commanding will be given the breakdown of the quota by arms, units and trades, separate for Active Army recruits and men called up under the Natural Resources Mobilization Act, the so-called "R" recruits.

Then the personnel selection officers at the basic training centre apply this basis of allocation to the quota.

MONTREAL STAR 2 MAR 42

Fire-Fighting Army Units To Be Formed

Permanent Personnel For Camps in Canada Under Organization

OTTAWA, March 2 — (C.P.) — Training and equipment as complete as that of civilian fire-fighting forces will be given Canadian Army firemen who will protect Army property and, if necessary, deal with incendiary bombs in the event of enemy attack, Defence Headquarters said today.

The organization of permanent fire-fighting personnel in large Army camps in Canada now is proceeding. In camps of 5,000 men the fire crew will comprise 10 men, increasing by one for each additional 1,000 in the camp, with a reserve to allow for sickness and leave.

LOGICAL STEP

Headquarters officials stressed the fire-fighting organization was not the result of any particular fire losses sustained by Canadian camp establishments, but simply a "logical step" in light of the increasing number of Army buildings and the need of giving them adequate protection.

In the past, fire-fighting has been the duty of all the men in a camp in the event of an emergency. All soldiers will continue to be liable to assist in combatting an outbreak in their billets, but there will be a nucleus of highly trained and experienced men with complete equipment to deal with fires which could sweep through wooden camp buildings at terrific speed.

Extent of the equipment to be provided will depend largely on the camp location. If it is near a city where civilian fire-fighting equipment is adequate, there will be no need to purchase fire engines and other costly apparatus. But if the camp is in an isolated area, the plan is to give the soldier-firemen everything they need to control a fire.

NOT ELABORATE

It is considered that in any case the equipment required will not be elaborate. As camp buildings are low, officials said, costly ladder-trucks would not be necessary.

The men selected for fire-fighting service will be under authority of a district fire prevention officer in each of Military Districts. In selection of personnel, this officer will have the assistance of the Personnel Selection Board which checks on the qualifications and ambitions of enlisted men.

"The chances are that if an enlisted man with fire-fighting experience is found, he will be snapped up for the Army fire-fighting service," an official said.

BOMB INSTRUCTION

"The training army fire-fighgters will receive will give them experience in handling fires such as are likely to occur in a camp area, and they will also receive instruction in dealing with incendiary bombs and other fire-causing weapons used by raiders.

"There have been few cases of serious loss due to fire in Canadian Army establishments in this war, but in many cases barrels and buckets of water, plus pails of sand, represent a major part of the equipment immediately available for combatting fires.

"The plan is to make the protection much more complete than that."

It was not expected the soldier-firemen will wear special uniforms, although it is assumed they will have suitable protective clothing when actually fighting flames.

2 MAR MONTREAL STAR 42

MONTREAL STAR 2 MAR 42

d Black Watch Battalion Named

LT.-COL. H. M. JAQUAYS

MAJ. J. W. KNOX

LT. E. V. PINKHAM

CAPT. D. WILLIAMSON

LT J. R. BALLANTYNE

LT. W. A. REED

CAPT. J. R. POPHAM

CAPT. G. A. ROSS

LT. J. E. MARTIN

LT. A. V. L. MILLS

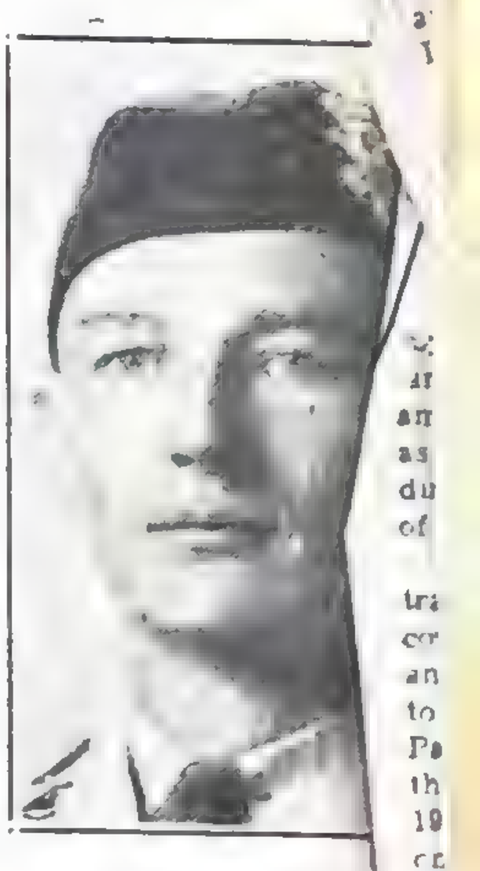
LT. G. B. TAYLOR

LT. G. M. SMITH

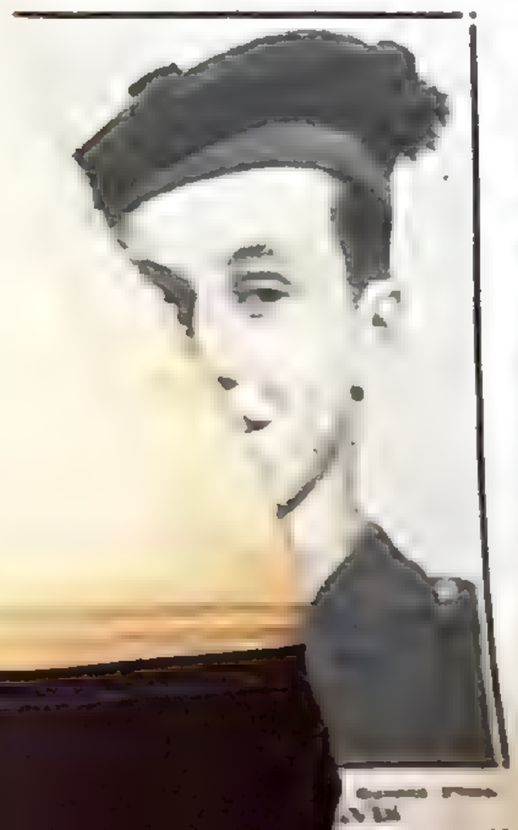
LT. D. H. CHAPMAN

LT. S. G. HEAMAN

LT. G. N. STANLEY



LT. H. D. YUILL



LT. R. W. GALL

LT. E. K. COOK

Roll of Officers for Newly-mob

Average Age Less Than 30 Years In Unit Under Lt.-Col. Jaquays

Maj. J. W. Knox Appointed Second-in-Command with Capt. E. V. Pinkham as Adjutant—Brig. G. Eric McCuaig Is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel

By HUGH A. CROCHETIERE

Indicative of the emphatic trend towards appointment of younger men to take charge of today's units in Canada's active army, the nominal roll of officers for the recently mobilized 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada was issued yesterday afternoon by local Military District headquarters. With all but a few officers yet to be approved by National Defence Headquarters, the slate released yesterday reveals that the average age of the 2nd Battalion's officers is slightly less than 30 years.

With 34-year-old Lt.-Col. H Morton Jaquays as officer commanding this war's successor to the 42nd Battalion of World War fame, the slate includes Maj. James Wilson Knox as second-in-command, Capt. Edmond Vernon Pinkham as adjutant, Lt. Thomas Greenshields Henderson as intelligence officer, Lt. William Reed as medical officer and Lt. James Ross Ballantyne as paymaster.

With the officer commanding Headquarters Company still to be appointed, other officers of this company include Lt. William Louis Jarvis, signals; Lt. Samuel G. Heaman, mortar; Lt. H. B. Glassford and Lt. Charles W. McCowan, Lt. H. Donaldson Yuile, pioneers; Lt. Garton Norman Stanley, transport officer, and Lt. Ogden Barker Richardson, quartermaster.

Capt. David Williamson is officer commanding "A" Company, with Capt. H. Vennor Roper heading "B" Company, Maj. Robert B. Mowat in charge of "C" Company, and Capt. Douglas Cowans leading "D" Company. Second-in-command of the companies are Capt. George Allen Ross, "A" Company; Capt. James Russell Popham "C" Company; Capt. Sydney Dent Denman, "D" Company, and Lt. A. Patrick Bates, "A" Company.

Platoon officers in the various companies are Lt. Gordon Baxter Taylor, Lt. Gerald Meredith Smith and Lt. Raymond Davies Martineau, "A" Company; Lt. Douglas H. Chapman, Lt. Alan Victor Lennox Mills and Lt. John Edward Martin, "B" Company; Lt. Charles Norwood Turner, Lt. Duncan Alastair McAlpine and Lt. Edward Knox Cook, "C" Company, and Lt. Malcolm Grant Johnston and Lt. Hugh Wilson Gall, "D" Company.

Honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Battalion is Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., recently named camp commandant in the Hamilton-Niagara, Ont., area. Gen. McCuaig, long associated with The Black Watch, had the distinction of being the youngest general in the Canadian Corps at the close of the World War.

PERPETUATES OLD 42nd

"When our 1st Battalion leaves, we only hope that those in authority will remember that we have a 2nd Battalion ready and eager to follow our First overseas, even as the 42nd followed the old 13th. Within the Regiment we are certain that our 42nd Battalion, when the time comes, will prove worthy of the old 42nd it perpetuates."

These were the sentiments expressed by Lt.-Col. Paul Hutchison, officer commanding The Black Watch, at the annual regimental reunion dinner in October, 1939, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the granting of a letter of service to The Royal Highland Regiment.

Since then, until the long expected order to mobilize for active service was given a month ago, the 2nd Battalion of The Black Watch has undergone several reorganizations. Earlier, before war actually broke out, the 42nd was called out for internal security duty, under Lt.-Col. Ivan Ibbotson. Within two hours of the call—even though it was a Saturday afternoon—the battalion was mobilized and on its way to take over guarding the Soulanges Canal.

When Col. (now Brig.) K. G. Blackader, M.C., E.D., took over command of the 1st Battalion and Col. Ibbotson reverted to the rank of major to accept the appointment of second-in-command, Maj. A. C. [illegible] remained in command until it was demobilized when internal security work was entrusted to Great War veterans.

Coincident with departure of the 1st Battalion for Toronto in December, 1919, Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnson, D.S.O., M.C., was appointed officer commanding the 2nd Battalion with Maj. John H. Molson, M.C., as second-in-command. In the weeks after demobilization from the Internal Security Force the unit had been re-organizing for its post-permanent active militia training.

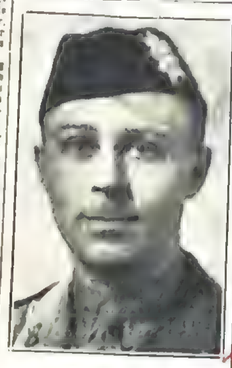
Another re-organization resulted in June, 1940, when 18 officers were posted to the Canadian Active Service Force. It carried on as part of the Reserve Army, sending hundreds of its officers and men into service with the 1st Battalion and with other units.

Only recently, when the Royal Regiment of Canada were reconstituted, the 2nd Battalion provided a number of officers and other ranks. Although justifiably disappointed, the 2nd Battalion, with its high state of efficiency in this district, was included in the first Canadian division mobilized, Lt.-Col. Ian Macfarlane, M.C., officer commanding the 3rd Battalion. Col. Hutchison and their officers maintained the regimental spirit their efforts staunchly backed by the 1st Battalion's lieutenant-colonel, Lt.-Col. Cantlie, D.S.O., who helped organize and who led the battalion overseas.

Honours of that famed unit [illegible] Mount Sorrel, Somme, Arras-Courcelette, Arras, 1917-18, Vimy, 1917, Ypres, 1917, Passchendaele, Amiens, Scarpe, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Pursuit to Mons, France and Flanders.

MAJ. R. B. MOWAT

BRIG.-GEN. ERIC McCUAIG



CAPT. H. V. ROPER

CAPT. D. COWANS

CAPT. S. D. DENMAN

LT. H. B. GLASSFORD

LT. T. G. HENDERSON

LT. C. N. TURNER

LT. M. G. JOHNSTON

LT. R. D. MARTINEAU

LT. C. W. McCAW

LT. D. A. McALPINE

Maj James Wilson Knox also has overseas experience among his qualifications as second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion.

Associated with The Black Watch since January, 1934, Maj. Knox was originally with the 13th Battalion, joining the 42nd Battalion when it was mobilized for Internal Security duty on Soulanges Canal Back with the 13th Battalion when it was mobilized, Maj. Knox went overseas in June, 1940, to follow a course and rejoined his unit overseas the following September. He returned here in October.

A son of F. J. Knox, vice-president of Montreal Securities Corp. Ltd., Maj. Knox was born in Westmount in 1910 and was educated at Lower Canada College. He was associated with the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Ltd. for five years prior to joining the Montreal Securities Corp in 1936.

Capt. Edmond Vernon Pinkham is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1908. Educated at Upper Canada College and at Merchant Taylors School, Crosby, England, he joined in 1925 to Vancouver, where his father, J. W. Pinkham resides.

Associated with the firm E. B. & A. Robinson (Canada) Ltd. for many years, Capt. Pinkham is presently its district sales manager, being transferred here in 1939.

Commissioned with the McGill C.O.T.C. in September, 1940, Capt. Pinkham was transferred to The Black Watch in June, 1941.

A brother, P.O. A. H. Pinkham, recently graduated as an R.C.A.F. observer.

Capt. Pinkham married the former Ottilie Wragge, of Toronto, a granddaughter of the late Sir John Thompson, a former Prime Minister. They have two sons.

Maj. Robert B. Mowat, vice-president and general manager of Williams-Thomas Ltd., joined The Black Watch as a second lieutenant in 1929 and was appointed captain in October 1939 while serving with the Internal Security Force on the Soulanges Canal. Appointed major and company commander in September 1940 on reorganization of the 2nd Battalion, he has been active throughout the unit's history, dating back to the times of Maj. D. Carstairs.

Born in Toronto in 1905 and educated there, Maj. Mowat is a chartered accountant. He is married to the former Ruth Edith Wilkinson. They have three children.

Commissioned in The Black Watch in 1938, Capt. David Williamson was transferred to the reserve corps of officers in 1937 and joined back on strength in July, 1940. He has been stationed at the Farnham Training Centre for some time.

Born on December 14, 1910, Capt. Williamson was educated at Lower Canada College and at McGill University. In civilian life he was a wood dealer with the firm of [illegible] Limited. He married Capt. Williamson is the father of one child.

One of two sisters who reverted to the rank of captain to be eligible for service in the Canadian Women's Army Corps, Capt. [illegible] was commissioned in The Black Watch in 1938. Capt. [illegible] was on its reserve for a few years and went on active service when war broke out.

Capt. Roper married the former Margaret Parker, of Montreal, and the couple have three children.

Capt. Douglas Cowans was second-in-command under Capt. [illegible] Ritchie of the Company of Lt. [illegible] Battalion overseas before he returned home recently. He had been overseas in September, 1940, after enlistment in the 1st Battalion.

Born in Montreal in 1912, [illegible] was commissioned in The Black Watch in 1938. [illegible] was on active service with the Royal Canadian Regiment when war broke out.

Capt. Sydney Dent Denman was commissioned in The Black Watch in 1938. He was on its reserve for a few years and went on active service when war broke out.

Capt. Denman married the former [illegible] and the couple have two children.

Lt. Jarvis was educated at the Westmount High School and has been with the Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd. in its general laboratories since May, 1940. Previously he had been associated with the stock brokerage firm [illegible].

Lt. Jarvis joined The Black Watch in August, 1940. His father served as a lieutenant with the 60th Battalion Rifles during the Great War.

A nephew of Lt.-Col. H. A. Johnstone, D.S.O., M.C., who was officer commanding the 42nd when it returned to Canada in December, 1919, Lt. Malcolm Grant Johnston was born here on [illegible], 1919. Educated at Trinity College, Port Hope, he is in his first year of commerce at McGill University.

Lt. Johnston enlisted with The Black Watch in 1940.

Grandson of the late Chief Justice John E. Martin and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. Martin, Lt. John Edward Martin was born in Westmount on June 22, 1918.

Educated at Lower Canada College and at Bishop's University, where he obtained his arts degree in 1939, Lt. Martin was in his first year of law at McGill University when the 2nd Battalion was ordered to mobilize. During his years at Bishop's Lt. Martin starred in football, hockey and track.

Lt. Martin joined the Black Watch in August, 1940.

Lone French-Canadian name on the roster of 2nd Battalion officers, Lt. Raymond Davies Martineau has been with The Black Watch since May, 1940, being instructor in light machine gun tactics for the past 18 months.

Born here on February 13, 1914, Lt. Martineau was educated in Jacksonville, Fla., and at Georgia Tech. He has spent most of his life in Jacksonville but has been associated with Davies Irwin Ltd. for the past eight years.

Youngest officer selected for the 2nd Battalion is Lt. Duncan Alastair McAlpine, who will be 20 years old in July.

Born here on July 23, 1922, Lt. McAlpine was educated at Strathcona Academy and worked for Canadian Industries Limited for two years in the traffic and engineering departments.

Joining the 3rd Battalion of The Black Watch at the age of 17, Lt. McAlpine followed the McGill C.O.T.C. course in 1940-41. His only brother, Cpl. Donald Ian McAlpine, is with headquarters company of the 1st Battalion overseas.

Both boys are the only children of Angus McAlpine, presently attached to the bureau of the Stationery Controller.

One of the officers who rose from the ranks in the brief period since their enlistment in 1939 is Charles W. McCaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Redford Gage Mills, of Montreal. Lt. McCaw was educated at The Bedford High School and after two years at Macdonald College enlisted in the ranks in July, 1940, and during his stay at the Barnhill Training Centre rose to the rank of sergeant. In September, 1941, he was sent to the Eastern Officers Training School at Brockville.

Son of a former officer commanding The Black Watch, Lt. Alan Victor Lennox Mills was in his final year of law at McGill University when the 2nd Battalion was mobilized.

A native of Ottawa, where he was born on December 24, 1918, Lt. Mills received his earlier education at Selwyn House School, Trinity College School, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, and Merton College, Oxford. He joined The Black Watch in August, 1940. His sports are golf, tennis and skiing.

Lt. Mills' father, Col. A. L. [illegible] Mills, officer commanding the regiment in 1932, has been with The Black Watch since 1914. He was overseas with the Victoria Rifles of Canada, 2nd-Lt. Sandy Mills is in the Reserve Army.

Medical officer of the 2nd Battalion is Lt. William Alexander [illegible], McGill University graduate in medicine.

Lt. Reed was born in Edmonton, Alta., on October 8, 1914, and graduated the University of Alberta before coming to McGill. Since his graduation he has interned in both [illegible] of the Montreal General Hospital.

With the University of Alberta C.O.T.C. for two years, Lt. Reed joined The Black Watch in 1940.

Lt. Ogden Barker Richardson joined The Black Watch in 1940. He attended the McGill C.O.T.C. and was posted to [illegible] Company of the Battalion. Later, Lt. Richardson was sent to Camp Borden, where he was stationed.

Newly-appointed administrative officer is Lt. Gerald Meredith Smith, who with The Black Watch since 1940. He was originally with the 3rd Battalion and later with the 2nd Battalion.

Born in St. John, N.B., in September 1911, Lt. Smith graduated at Wirral High School, Cheshire, England, and was chartered accountant by profession. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

NEWS, THEATRES AND ORGANS

16 MAY 42.

5e SECTION **LA PRESS**

LE PLUS GRAND QUOTIDIEN FRANÇAIS D'AMERQUE

Les oficiers du 1er bataillon du Châteauguay

Le major
R. SAINTE-MARIE

Le major
A. SPICKLER

LE LT-COL. J.-A. LECLAIRE

Le lieutenant
M.-M. RIOPEL

Le capitaine
R.-M.-R. LAMBERT

Le capitaine
F.-L.-G. ROLLAND

Le capitaine
L.-R. LEBLANC

Le capitaine
G.-E. LACASSE

Le capitaine
A. LEFEBVRE

Le capitaine
J.-C.-L. PILON

Le capitaine
H.-G. MAGNY

Le capitaine
R.-P.-J. BRASSART

Le capitaine
C.-M.-H. PRIEUR

Le lieutenant
R.-M.-R. LAMBERT

Le capitaine
R. CHARBONNEAU

Le capitaine
G. LEPROHON

Le lieutenant
L.-G. GAUTHIER

Le lieutenant
J.-E.-J.-R. Mercier

Le lieutenant
M.-C.-E. DUHAULT

Le lieutenant R.-E.
BOISSONNAULT

Le lieutenant
R. DEMERS

Le lieutenant
O. CLERK

Le lieutenant
J.-P. BERGERON

Le lieutenant
J.-M.-F. CONTENT

Le lieutenant
R. BROUSSEAU

Le lieutenant
R.-R. CHERRY

Le lieutenant
P.-A. JEAN

Le lieutenant
J.-A.-M. DANE

Le s.-lieut
J.-L. AMIOT

Le lieute...
G. DUVERGER

(Les photographies ci-dessus nous ont été fournies par le bureau des RELATIONS EXTERIEURES DE L'ARMEE pour le district militaire No 4 et par BLANK AND STOLLER)

nspector-General Sees Army Training at Farnham

Delving into every phase of the training at the Farnham advanced instructional school commanded by Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., of the Black Watch, Major-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General for Eastern Canada, is shown in above pictures during his tour of the centre on Monday. At left he is is chatting with a number of officers who, after qualifying for their commissions at Brockville are now taking an advanced course under Major Wright, a Black Watch officer returned from overseas. At right General Tremblay shows keen interest in the new rifle with which the men at the Farnham centre are armed. Though based on the S.M.L.E., the new weapon is sturdier and more accurate. The most radical change, however, is in the bayonet, now a triangular piece of steel nine inches long, thus going back to the old fashioned design of the last century. Also in the picture are Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding who accompanied the Inspector-General; Colonel [illegible] back to camera) and Lieut.-Col. H. Wyatt Johnston, E.D., general staff officer at M.D. No. 4.

Final Polish Is Put on Troops At Advanced Infantry School

Sound Mind in Healthy Body Held Essential to Good Soldier

THOUSANDS of the finest youth of Canada are pouring through the training camps of the Dominion preparing themselves for the shortly approaching battles which will decide the history of the world for the next thousand years.

Battle dress has been set aside for the summer, but these young men look just as businesslike in their drill khaki, which includes shorts, as when their steel helmets, respirators and haversacks accompanied the more serviceable outfit. Clear-eyed, already beginning to redden or tan from the sun, healthy, happy ,they walk with a springy step, hold their heads high and shoulders are braced as they reflect the outdoor lives they lead.

FINISH IS PUT ON

At Farnham, officially "A 12 I.T.C." (Infantry Training Centre), where men come for advanced training after two months of basic training, the effects of the open air life, the good food and regular hours already are apparent. All that is needed is the polishing up process which makes the soldier a tough fighter individually and collectively, teaching him how he can find his way through strange country with the aid of compass, map or stars, how he can outwit his enemy with rifle and bayonet or by tactical surprise, and what it takes to be a junior commander if by chance his immediate officers or N.C.O's become casualties.

Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., a former commandant of the Black Watch, whose long experience as a soldier both in the ranks and as an officer, and in war as well as peace, make him the ideal commanding officer of a camp where the primary objective is to sow "dragon's teeth," is in charge. He maintains that to be worthy of the great traditions of the Canadian Corps of another generation the soldier not only must know his job well, but he must possess a sound mind and a healthy body.

STRESS LAID ON SPORTS

The field of sport opens a wide avenue for the creation of the latter, and many aids are employed in insuring that every man engages in sport. Nor is it forgotten that the chief incentive to take part in sports with zest is interest and competition. A company of soldiers engaged in sports at Farnham means that everyone engages in a variety of games played between as many teams of six men as the company can provide. These teams start off playing a series of games in which points are awarded. After Team One, for example, has completed a 50-yard foot race and has been "clocked in," it proceeds to take the place of number Nine Team at dribbling the football, and is succeeded by Number Two team that has finished a potato race, Number Three team succeeding Number Two team, and so on. At the end of the sports the points won by each team are computed, and the winning team is announced.

The training centre this week had a visit from Maj.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector-General for Eastern Canada, whose keenness for detail did not conceal his pleasure at the excellent progress being made in training. At Farnham, in particular, is afforded a revelation of the great contribution being made by French-speaking Canada. Second-in-command of the camp is Major Paul [illegible]uve, who has established a reputation for himself. A great [illegible]ny of the officer and N.C.O. instructors are also French-speaking, [illegible]uding one of the best sergeant instructors in the camp, who only joined up a year ago.

ALL WEAPONS MODERN

Another revelation, and a lesson for the "croaker", is the obviously large quantity of mechanical transport and modern weapons now coming forward from the war plants, including the new rifle with its queer looking bayonet, more like a nine-inch nail. The bayonet, however, is a resuscitation of an old type rather than a new one. The rifle differs very little from the S.M.L.E., of which it is a modern copy and, when first produced, was known as the S.M.L.E. Mark VI. But the S.M.L.E. was never designed for mass production, and the new rifle, No. 4, was designed purely from this point of view. A few thousand of this type of rifle were made up for troop trials in 1930 and 1931, and proved satisfactory. But the design was laid aside because of financial stringency, and since the outbreak of this war a few further modifications were made to assist in manufacture.

The great amount of work that has gone into the camp site during the past two years is bearing fruit. The roads are good, at least in fine weather. Grass plots are appearing around the huts and a lawn and even flower beds attractively set off the Officers' Mess. An effort is being made to grow badly needed trees along the shadeless avenue between the huts, and a fine new parade ground is being levelled off.

RECREATION HUT INADEQUATE

The sole recreation hut appears inadequate for the large number of men normally in training at the centre and, as General Tremblay pointed out, there is no provision in it for men who wish to write or read quietly in comfort, as the ping-pong tables are in use during all the men's spare hours.

The care being devoted to the health of the Canadian soldier today is revealed in part by the regulations governing the canteen. The "wet" canteen does not open until 6.30 p.m. and then only for a short time, and the sale of "soft" drinks is limited during the daytime to a single hour. Milk is obtainable in the "dry" canteen, but the "full" service, which includes the sale of candies, does not operate until 4.45 p.m. daily.

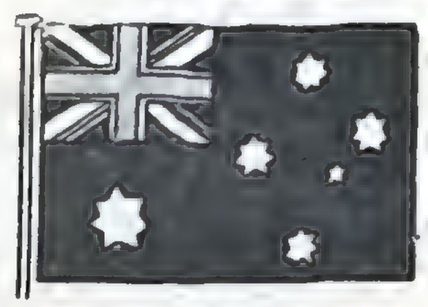
The library in the hut, operated under the auspices of the Auxiliary Services of Canada by the Knights of Columbus, is well-stocked, and all manner of sports equipment, including boxing gloves, is available. The soldier's life at Farnham on the whole, is a well-rounded one in which the military cooks play a large part. Most of them are tested and well-trained cooks, hence, at Farnham, the army marches onward in all respects.

Forest Fires Raging Near Chicoutimi

MONTREAL STAR
3 JUN 41

MONTREAL STAR 3 JUN 42

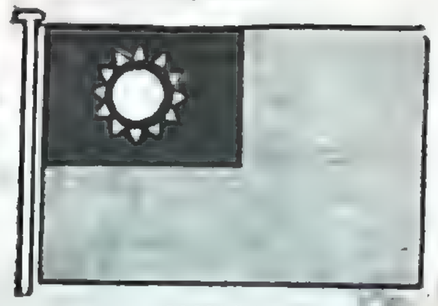
FLAG DAY: Honor These United Emblems Tomorrow



AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

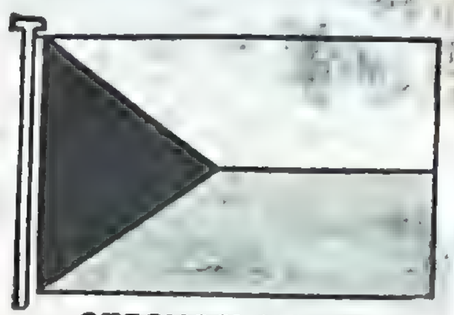
CANADA



CHINA

COSTA RICA

CUBA



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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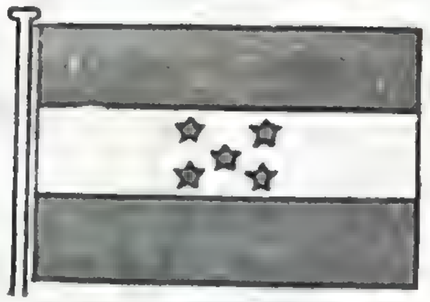
EL SALVADOR

FREE FRANCE

GREECE

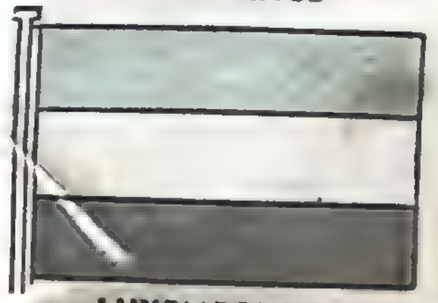
GUATEMALA

HAITI

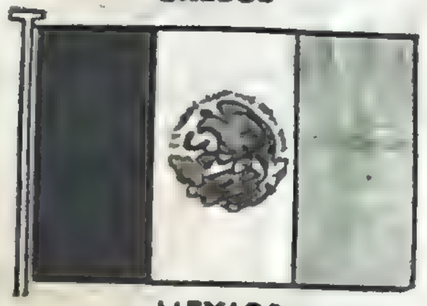


HONDURAS

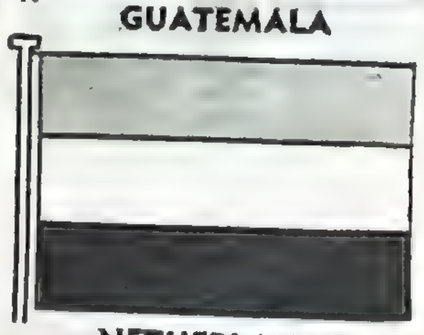
INDIA



LUXEMBOURG

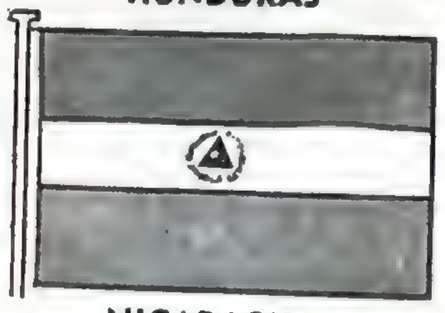


MEXICO



NETHERLANDS

NEW ZEALAND

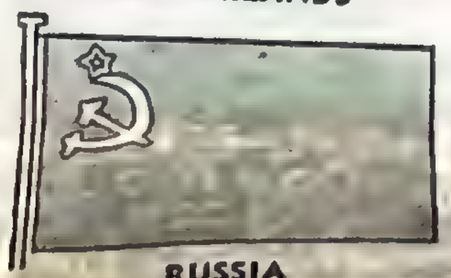


NICARAGUA

NORWAY

PANAMA

POLAND



RUSSIA

UNION OF SOUTH AFRIC.

UNITED STATES

YUGOSLAVI

BLUE DARK BLUE ORANGE

RED LIGHT

ELLOW GREEN

Tomorrow is Army Week Flag Day, providing an opportunity to honor all our Allies. Here, in alphabetical order, are their flags. In the United Kingdom and in the United States Flag Day was observed on June 14 at which time President Roosevelt declared: "...It is fitting that on our traditional Flag Day we honor not only our own colors, but also the flags of those who have, with us, signed the Declaration by United Nations, paying homage to those awaiting liberation from the tyranny we all oppose to have escaped the scars of battle, to those who fighting in the blaze and havoc of

Trainees "Go Active" at Farnham Camp

Realizing the grave military situation facing Canada, men who have been called under the National Resources Mobilization Act are "going active." The picture shows a group of trainees who have joined for active service at Farnham Training Centre, where the officer commanding is Lt. Col. A. T. Howard.

Left to right: Front Row—M. Adelstein, Montreal; O. Margineau, Montreal; Sgt. R. W. Donaghue, Montreal; S. Moses, Montreal; L. Calderoni, Montreal. Second Row—W. D. Clarke, Londonderry, N.S.; W. T. Scott, Montreal; R. C. Waterman, Montreal; J. M. Sourkes, Montreal; Lieut. G. A. McVey, Montreal; Lieut. R. D. Prince, New York City; R. Uline, Baie Comeau, Que.; G. Tremblay, Chicoutimi, Que.; F. Quinn, Montreal; H. Zeiger, Montreal. Third Row—M. McCarthy, Verdun; E. Champoux, Drummondville, Que.; E. Naimark, Montreal; D. McGrath Montreal; D. Warren, Ville LaSalle; J. Fitzpatrick, Montreal; A. Martineau, Montreal; W. Peers, Verdun; L. Biron, Montreal; D. Aronson, Montreal. Privates H. Rayle and M. Wentworth, both of Montreal, have also "gone active" but do not appear in this picture. Lieuts. G. A. McVey and R. D. Prince and Sgt. R. W. Donaghue are instructors at Farnham.

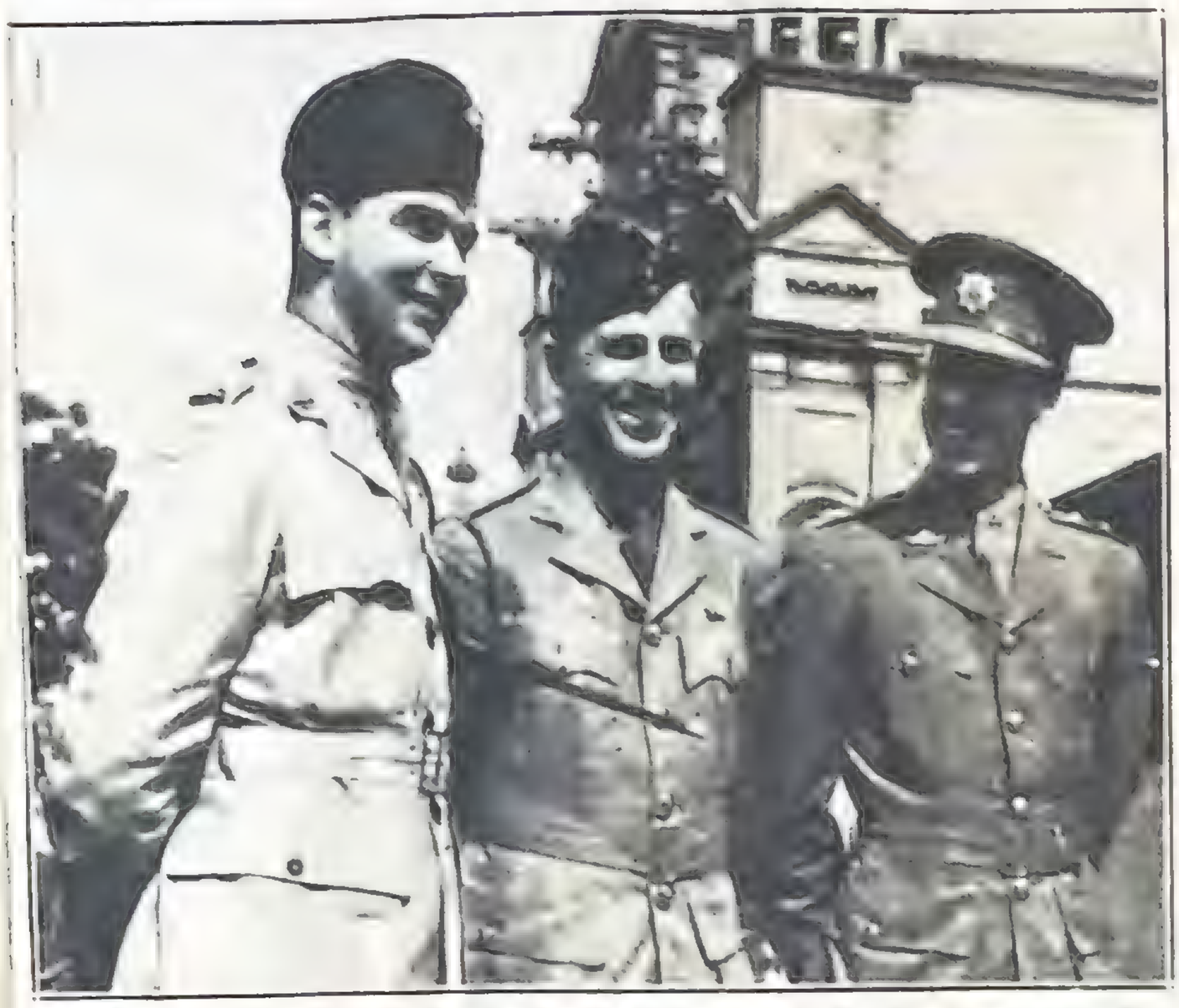
LIEUTENANT W. E. DOUGLAS OSWALD, The Black Watch R.H.R. of Canada, C.A., and **MRS. OSWALD**, photographed leaving the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, following their wedding yesterday afternoon. The bride was formerly Miss Isabel Cameron McLaggan, daughter of the late Charles E. McLaggan and of Mrs. McLaggan, and Lieutenant Oswald is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm C. Oswald.

GAZETTE
23 déc 1911

Mlle Anne-Elisabeth Anderson, fille de M. et de Mme J.-M. Anderson, de Toronto, et le capitaine Claude Prieur, du Régiment de Châteauguay, fils de M. et de Mme Henri Prieur, de Montréal, dont le mariage aura lieu, dans l'intimité, à Toronto, le lundi 10 août. (Photos Studio Pasquale d'Angelo, Toronto, et Studio Rice, Montréal.)

LA PRESSE 31 JUIN 11

LEADERS OF PARACHUTE BATTALION



Three of the six officers who will lead the first detachment of the First Canadian Parachute Battalion are shown here. Left to right they are: **MAJOR R. F. ROUTH**, 28, of Montreal, second in command; **MAJOR H. D. PROCTOR**, 31, of Ottawa, commander-elect; and **LT. THOMAS W. R. BRIER**, 28, of St. Johns, Que. A fourth officer already chosen is Lt. H. K. Robinson, 28, of Montreal. Two more officers are to be selected for the instructional unit which will go to Fort Benning, Georgia, for training.

Canadian Army Photo

(Continued from Page One.)

of which fought at Hong Kong, and came to the parachute force from coast defence duties.

Maj. Routh speaks French fluently and confirmed an earlier announcement that the battalion is to be 30 per cent. French-speaking.

Lt. H. K. Robinson, 28, of Montreal, another officer, was on leave today but will be back in time to go with the cadre for Fort Benning on Friday.

The fourth officer so far selected is Lt. Thomas W. R. Brier, 28, married and the father of five children. His home is at St. Johns, Que., and he joined the permanent force as a youth in 1930. He served two years and then rose through the ranks, obtaining his commission last October. Since then he has been an instructor in physical training and on infantry weapons at Camp Borden.

Another permanent force man is the Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major A. T. Clifton, 36, of Ottawa, who comes from the Army Service Corps at Camp Borden.

"I have been in the permanent force since 1930. I have always been category A, and so I feel like a little action," he said when asked why he joined the new formation.

The lowest ranking man of the lot is an American citizen, a graduate of the University of Virginia and a lawyer who practiced his profession in Richmond, Va., and New York. He is Bombardier W. D. Cabell, 31, a native of Lynchburg, Va., who came to Canada to join the Air Force, was unable to get in and donned battle dress in the ranks of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

"Paratroops may be called upon to perform any job where it is difficult to get men to the spot by ordinary methods," said Maj. Proctor in explaining the functions of the battalion.

For instance, he said, they might be used to seize a bridgehead where an advance was to be made across a river and there was danger of the enemy blowing up the bridge. They might be dropped to seize an enemy headquarters and so create confusion and prepare the way for an attack.

worked in the engineering department of a telephone company before the war. Maj. Proctor said he had volunteered for the paratroops like all his men. Only the General Staff knew the reasons for his selection to take command.

He was born near Belfast, Ireland, but came to Canada as a boy after getting part of his schooling in London and Glasgow. He graduated with the degree of B.A. from Ottawa University after a general science course at St. Patrick's College and entered the Army with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. For about a year he was on the staff of the officers' training centre at Brockville and more recently was with the 5th Divisional Signals. He is married and the father of a three-year-old boy.

Other men in the group and their comments follow:

Cpl. Frank W. Peters, 19, Fraser Lake, B.C., a millworker before enlistment with the Army Service Corps—"It's a change from what I have been doing. I have been an instructor and it looks adventurous."

Cpl. C. A. Charlton, 21, Halifax, who has been three years in the Army—"I'm looking for some action. I haven't had any yet. I hope to get some here."

Sgt. D. F. Smith, 26, Calgary, a pre-war permanent force soldier with Lord Strathcona's Horse and more recently with the Medical Corps at Petawawa—"I came out of the Medical Corps to get into the war with this outfit."

Sgt. H. R. Bowlby, 24, of Yarmouth, N.S., a bank clerk who enlisted with the West Nova Scotia Regiment and has been instructing at the training centre at Yarmouth—"It appealed to me very much. I have always been slightly air-minded or light-headed."

Cpl. D. L. Harris, 21, of Magrat, Alberta, a truck driver as a civilian who enlisted with the Calgary Highlanders and has been instructing in driving and maintenance at the Woodstock, Ont., training centre—"I wanted a little excitement."

Sgt. W. R. Chapman, 29, of Vancouver, a customs agent and salesman who joined up with the British Columbia Dragoons and was also a driving and maintenance instructor at Woodstock — "I joined because I wanted action. I had been instructing for a long time and it was getting monotonous."

Cpl. Irving Webber, 24, of Halifax, left his own business to enlist in the Signal Corps and has been instructor at Yarmouth—"He was to get something with action and a little go."

Mort à l'ennemi

Le lieutenant Emile-Roger PELLERIN, fils de M. et Mme L.-A. Pellerin, de Shawinigan Falls, mort au champ d'honneur d'Italie, en combattant avec le Royal 22e de Québec.

HEAD PARACHUTE BATTALION I

MAJ. H. D. PROCTOR

MAJ. R. F. ROUTH

Montrealer Second in Command of Canadian Paratroop Battalion

Ottawa, August 11.—(?)—Prospects of action and adventure are the lures which pull men into the parachute force now being started in the Canadian Army, Maj. H. D. Proctor, acting officer commanding, said in an interview here today.

And as if to back up the words of their commander — whom they have only just met—every one of 10 men so far selected for the organization cadre of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion individually and separately express similar sentiments.

They are a clean-cut, fit and alert group of men. Many have been instructors at Army training centres and so are something better than the average so far as soldiering efficiency goes.

Two officers and another 10 men remain to be selected to make up the party of six officers and 20 N.C.O.'s will leave Friday for Fort Benning, Ga., to get parachute training prior to serving as staff and instructors for the battalion which will train at Shilo, Man.

Acting as second in command is Maj. R. F. Routh, 28, of Montreal, a graduate of Loyola College who was in the lumber business before joining the Active Army. He is with the reconstituted Royal Rifles of Canada, the original battalion

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

INSIGHNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

48th HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
Toronto, Ont.

THE ESSEX SCOTTISH
Windsor, Ont.

ROYAL WINNIPEG RIFLES
Winnipeg, Man.

LE RÉGIMENT DU SAGUENAY
Chicoutimi, P.Q.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT
(Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles)
Vancouver, B.C.

THE KENT REGIMENT (M.G.)
Chatham, Ont.

THE ALGONQUIN REGIMENT
North Bay, Ont.

LE RÉGIMENT DE LÉVIS
Lévis, P.Q.

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND
HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
Hamilton, Ont.

THE EDMONTON FUSILIERS
(M.G.)
Edmonton, Alta.

THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS
(M.G.) Winnipeg, Man.

THE REGINA RIFLE REGIMENT
Regina, Sask.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGIMENT
Port Arthur, Ont.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON
HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
Winnipeg, Man.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN
RANGERS
Kamloops, B.C.

With the above group The Gazette commences publication of a series of eleven groups of ... of the various units of the Canadian Army together with other branches o. the Dominion ... forces. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The eleven ... will give a ... glossary of insignia used by Canada's armed forces.

...IA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

...ILIERS DE SHERBROOKE
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

CALGARY HIGHLANDERS
Calgary, Alta.

THE CALGARY REGIMENT
(TANK)
Calgary, Alta.

THE WESTMINSTER REGIMENT
(M.G.)
New Westminster, B.C.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS
OF CANADA
Vancouver, B.C.

THE WINNIPEG LIGHT INFANTRY
(M.G.)
Winnipeg, Man.

THE SASKATOON
LIGHT INFANTRY (M.G.)
Saskatoon, Sask.

THE CANADIAN SCOTTISH
REGIMENT Victoria, B.C.

THE PRINCE ALBERT AND
BATTLEFORD VOLUNTEERS
North Battleford, Sask.

THE KING'S OWN RIFLES
OF CANADA (M.G.)
Moose Jaw, Sask.

IRISH FUSILIERS
(VANCOUVER REGIMENT)
Vancouver, B.C.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE AND
SUDBURY REGIMENT (M.G.)
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

THE ROYAL MONTREAL
REGIMENT (M.G.)
Westmount, P.Q.

LE RÉGIMENT DE HULL
Hull, P.Q.

THE SCOTS FUSILIERS
OF CANADA
Kitchener, Ont.

This is the second of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed forces, which will be published in The Gazette. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The set of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia used by Canada's armed forces.

M3002-24

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

THE EDMONTON REGIMENT
Edmonton, Alta.

THE TORONTO SCOTTISH REGIMENT (M.G.)
Toronto, Ont.

THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT
Estevan, Sask.

THE IRISH REGIMENT OF CANADA
Toronto, Ont.

THE SOUTH ALBERTA REGIMENT
Medicine Hat, Alta.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT (TANK)
Moncton, N.B.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT (TANK)
Windsor, Ont.

SHERBROOKE FUSILIER REGIMENT
Sherbrooke, Quebec

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

VETERANS GUARD OF CANADA

CANADIAN PROVOST CORPS

This is the third of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Can
together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which will be published in T
It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The set
will give a complete glossary of the insignia used by Canada's armed forces.

A OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

LAVAL UNIVERSITY
Quebec, P.Q.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Toronto, Ont.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
Halifax, N.S.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
Wolfville, N.S.

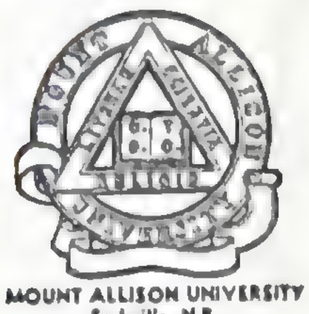
ALBERTA UNIVERSITY
Edmonton, Alta.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
London, Ont.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Guelph, Ont.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
Kingston, Ont.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
Winnipeg, Man.



MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
Sackville, N.B.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
Antigonish, N.S.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Fredericton, N.B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Vancouver, B.C.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon, Sask.

LOYOLA COLLEGE
Montreal, P.Q.

This is the fourth of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which will be published in The Gazette. This group shows the C.O.T.C. insignia of the various Canadian universities. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The set of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia used by Canada's armed forces.

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY
(Officers)

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY
(Chief Petty Officers)

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY
(Petty Officers)

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE
(Officers of Air Rank)

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE
(Officers below Air Rank)

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE
(N.C.O's and Men)

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARTILLERY

THE CORPS OF
ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
CORPS OF SIGNALS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARMY SERVICE CORPS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

THE CANADIAN DENTAL CORPS

This is the sixth of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which will be published in The Gazette. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The set of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia of Canada's armed forces.

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

19th (MANITOBA) DRAGOONS
Virden, Man.

8th (PRINCESS LOUISE'S)
NEW BRUNSWICK) HUSSARS
Hampton, N.B.

10th CANADIAN HUSSARS
Cloman, Sask.

15th ALBERTA LIGHT HORSE
Calgary, Alta.

16th-22nd
SASKATCHEWAN HORSE
Lloydminster, Sask.

17th DUKE OF YORK'S
ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS
Montreal, P.Q.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
LIGHT HORSE
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

19th ALBERTA DRAGOONS
Edmonton, Alta.

THE FORT GARRY HORSE
Winnipeg, Man.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
DRAGOONS
Kelowna, B.C.

THE MANITOBA MOUNTED
RIFLES
Portage La Prairie, Man.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE
OF CANADA - Kingston, Ont.

CANADIAN ARMOURED FIGHTING
VEHICLES TRAINING CENTRE
Camp Borden, Ont.

This is the seventh of a series of eleven groups of insignia of t
Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's Armed Ser
The Gazette. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia c
of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia of Canada's a

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ORDNANCE CORPS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
ARMY PAY CORPS

THE CORPS OF
MILITARY STAFF CLERKS

THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS

CANADIAN CHAPLAIN SERVICE

THE CANADIAN
FORESTRY CORPS

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
DRAGOONS
St. Johns, Que.

"LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE
(ROYAL CANADIANS)"
Calgary, Alta.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S
HORSE GUARDS
Toronto, Ont.

6th PRINCESS LOUISE
DRAGOON GUARDS
Ottawa, Ont.

1st HUSSARS
London, Ont.

2nd-10th DRAGOONS
Hamilton, Ont.

6th DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S
ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS
Montreal, P.Q.

9th-11th HUSSARS
Bury, P.Q.

This is the eighth of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which will be published in The Gazette. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The complete set of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia of Canada's armed forces.

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

LES VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC
Quebec, P.Q.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADA
Toronto, Ont.

THE ROYAL HAMILTON LIGHT INFANTRY (Wentworth Regiment)
Hamilton, Ont.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN REGIMENT (M.G.)
Kingston, Ont.

THE ARGYLL LIGHT INFANTRY (TANK)
Belleville, Ont.

THE HASTINGS AND PRINCE EDWARD REGIMENT
Trenton, Ont.

THE LINCOLN AND WELLAND REGIMENT
St. Catharines, Ont.

THE OXFORD RIFLES
Woodstock, Ont.

THE CANADIAN FUSILIERS (City of London Regiment) (M.G.)
London, Ont.

THE QUEEN'S YORK RANGERS (1st American Regiment) (M.G.)
Toronto, Ont.

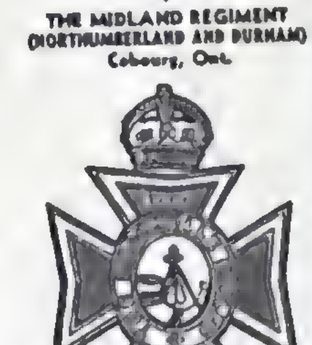
THE ELGIN REGIMENT
St. Thomas, Ont.

THE MIDDLESEX AND HURON REGIMENT
Strathroy, Ont.

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

THE ONTARIO REGIMENT (TANK)
Oshawa, Ont.

THE LANARK AND RENFREW SCOTTISH REGIMENT
Perth, Ont.



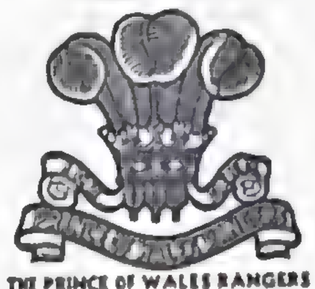
THE MIDLAND REGIMENT (NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM)
Cobourg, Ont.

THE DUFFERIN AND HALDIMAND RIFLES OF CANADA
Brantford, Ont.

THE LORNE SCOTS (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)
Brampton, Ont

THE BROCKVILLE RIFLES
Brockville, Ont.

THE SHERBROOKE REGIMENT (M.G.)
Sherbrooke, P.Q.



THE PRINCE OF WALES RANGERS (Peterborough Regiment) (M.G.)
Peterborough, Ont.

THE STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY HIGHLANDERS
Cornwall, Ont.

LE RÉGIMENT DE MONTMAGNY
Montmagny, P.Q.

LE RÉGIMENT DE QUEBEC (MITRAILLEUSES)
Beauport, P.Q.

LE RÉGIMENT DE LA CHAUDIERE (MITRAILLEUSES)
Lake Megantic, P.Q.

LES FUSILIERS MONT-ROYAL
Montreal, P.Q.

LE RÉGIMENT DE CHATEAUGUAY (MITRAILLEUSES)
St. Lambert, P.Q

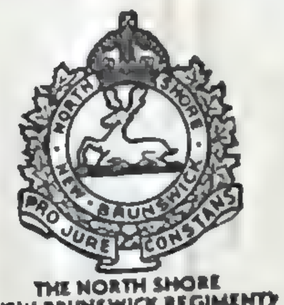
THE PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS (M.G.)
Halifax, N.S.

This is the ninth of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which will be published in The Gazette. It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they appear. The complete set of eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia of Canada's armed forces.

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

THE CARLETON AND YORK REGIMENT
St. Stephen, N.B.

THE WEST NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT
Bridgewater, N.S.



THE NORTH SHORE (NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT)
New Castle, N.B.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RANGERS
Sussex, N.B.

LE RÉGIMENT DE JOLIETTE
Joliette, P.Q.

LE RÉGIMENT DE ST. HYACINTHE
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

THE THREE RIVERS REGIMENT (TANK)
Three Rivers, P.Q.

THE PICTOU HIGHLANDERS
Stellarton, N.S.

THE NORTH NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS (M.G.)
Amherst, N.S.

THE CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDERS
Sydney, N.S.

THE SAINT JOHN FUSILIERS (M.G.)
Saint John, N.B.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISL... HIGHLANDERS
Charlottetown, P...

LE RÉGIMENT DE MAISONNEUVE
Montreal, P.Q.

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF OTTAWA (M.G.)
Ottawa, Ont.

This is the tenth of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the variou... together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services, which wil... It is suggested that those interested in these insignia clip them as they ... eleven will give a complete glossary of the insignia of Canada's armed ...

INSIGNIA OF CANADA'S ARMED FORCES

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Halifax, N.S.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE
Lennoxville, P.Q.

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CONTINGENT
Montreal, P.Q.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
Ottawa, Ont.

OSGOODE HALL
Toronto, Ont.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT
London, Ont.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY
Winnipeg, Man.

ROYAL 22e RÉGIMENT
Quebec, P.Q.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS Ottawa, Ont.

THE CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS
Montreal, P.Q.

THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA
Toronto, Ont.

THE HALIFAX RIFLES
Halifax, N.S.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA
Montreal, P.Q.

THE BLACK WATCH
(Royal Highland Regiment of Canada)
Montreal, P.Q.

THE ROYAL RIFLES OF CANADA
Quebec, P.Q.

This is the last of a series of eleven groups of insignia of the various units of the Canadian Army, together with other branches of the Dominion's armed services. Those who have clipped these groups as they appeared will now have a complete set of the insignia of Canada's armed forces. These insignia have been published in booklet form, with the permission of the Department of National Defence, by Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, Toronto, from drawings created by that company, using material in official records at Ottawa.

Ban Brass for Uniforms, Kits, Plastic Badges Soon to Appear

Ottawa, October 11—CP—No more brass will be released for the hat badges, tunic buttons, buckles, and web equipment of the Canadian armed forces, the Munitions and Supply department announced tonight.

Metals controller George Bateman said the shortage of brass now is so acute that it must be conserved by the services as well as by the civilian. Enough will be saved by his ruling to make 28,000,000 .303 rifle cartridge cases per month.

Instead of brass, a hat badge made of a plastic will be standard issue in a few weeks, John Eaton of Toronto, director-general of the general purchasing branch, holding a sample, said. It is black in color, neat as a pin, and so tough that even a strong man could not break [illegible] with his hands."

The metal parts of the web equipment will be steel, coated with a [illegible] for the [illegible] "[illegible]," said Mr. Eaton, a final decision has not been reached by the services. The buttons must match the belt buckle, and the buckle will be made of a plastic, or of the same black-finished steel that will go into the web equipment."

Officers as well as NCO's and men will be affected by the new ruling. What substitutes the officers will use will be determined by the armed forces, said the departmental statement, but meanwhile the badge suppliers have some stocks on hand and new officers will not have to wait for their uniforms.

"If officers want gold or silver they may have it at their own expense," said Mr. Bateman. "Or they could do as they did in the last war—use cloth pips and leather buttons, subject of course, to existing military regulations."

Several weeks will elapse before the new badges and buttons can be turned out in sufficient quantities to supply the uniform makers. Meanwhile uniforms in progress will [illegible] bear the brass insignia.

OVER THE TARGET, the jump master watches closely by leaning head out of door. Ready to take off is Lt. W. Cote, from Montreal

Le lieutenant Richard-Warren Trudeau et Mme Trudeau (Lilian-Margaret Howard), photographiés à l'issue de leur mariage célébré samedi matin, en l'église Saint-Raphael d'Outremont. — (Photo E.-E. Marsan, rue Gilford).

J.-O. Ouvr. et Bas-Outremont

L'armée américaine en Angleterre

Hier, soldats, marins et aviateurs américains ont défilé pour la première fois dans les rues de **Londres**, en uniforme de parade. Ils ont été reçus officiellement par le lord-maire, au Guildhall. Les voici photographiés dans **Fleet Street**, rue de banques et de journaux. L'édifice blanc à gauche est celui de la **Presse Associée**. La photo a été câblographiée de Londres à New-York hier.

Army Uniforms Simplified

Cloth Conservation Forces End to Frills

(From Yesterday's Late Edition)

OTTAWA, Oct. 22 (CP)—War-time cloth conservation is removing some of the frills from the uniforms of officers and warrant officers of the Canadian Army.

Defence Headquarters announced today the pattern of service dress jackets is being modified.

Epaulettes are to be omitted from breast pockets.

Bottom pockets are to be of the "slit" type—inside—with flaps as worn by civilian jacket, instead of the existing bellows pocket, and with no exposed buttons or button-holes.

A plain sleeve will be worn without button cuffs except in the case of the Scottish pattern jacket which will retain the gauntlet cuff.

The new regulations come into effect immediately, but personnel will not be required to have existing jackets altered and old and new styles may be worn side by side in use until the universal pattern is worn out.

Anniversaire du 22e Régiment, à Ottawa

Photographie prise mardi soir, au Château Laurier, à Ottawa, lors d'une réunion d'anciens officiers du célèbre 22e Régiment à l'occasion de deux anniversaires mémorables: le 27e de l'arrivée du bataillon en France et le 28e de la bataille de Courcelette. On voit, premier rang de gauche à droite: le capitaine A. LAVERDURE, le major JEAN LAFONTAINE. 2e rangée, dans le même ordre: le chef d'escadrille H.-E. AQUIN, le colonel P.-A. PIUZE, le colonel HENRI DESROSIERS, sous-ministre de la défense nationale, le major-général T.-L. TREMBLAY, inspecteur général de l'Armée canadienne pour l'est du Canada, et le colonel J.-H. CHABALLE. En arrière: le capitaine JULES FALARDEAU, le capitaine ANTOINE CHASSE, le lieutenant-colonel EDMOND BLAIS, le major GEORGES GARNEAU, le major BRAUN LANGELIER, le capitaine ROMEO NORMANDIN et le lieutenant-colonel GERARD GARNEAU. N'apparaissent pas sur la photo, le major-général L.-R. LaFlèche, le lieutenant l'hon. J.-B.-T. Caron, le colonel J.-A. Dubuc, et le major A. Payette. De ces derniers, le major-général LaFlèche assistait à la réunion. — (Photographie de l'Armée canadienne).

NAMED CAPTAIN

CAPT. GERARD DROUIN of Le Regiment de Maisonneuve whose promotion to that rank has been announced by Headquarters of Military District No. 4. Capt. Drouin is a graduate of Catholic High School and previous to his enlistment was connected with the Credit Bureau of Montreal. He joined the University of Montreal C.O.T.C. in January, 1940, qualified and was commissioned in that unit in October of the same year. The following month he transferred to Le Regiment de Maisonneuve. In May, 1941 he was attached to the Sorel Training Centre as platoon instructor, afterwards going to the Farnham Advanced Training Centre as assistant adjutant and recruiting officer. He was transferred from Farnham in February of this year and became acting adjutant at the district recruiting centre in Montreal.

Heroes All, Men of Dieppe Come Home

Men whom Canada and the Province of Quebec in particular are proud of as a result of their historic raid on Dieppe are shown in these pictures, taken by The Star photographer on the arrival of the returning officers and men at the Windsor Hotel today. Above, left to right, Lieut.-Col. Dollard Menard, 29-year-old commanding officer of Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, with his right arm in a sling; Capt. W. E. Osler, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg; Major Joseph A. Sabourin, chaplain of Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, and veteran of the Dieppe raid, and Capt. Dennis Bult-Francis, of Westmount, who was seriously wounded at Dieppe.

Our picture below shows the returning Dieppe party enjoying a hefty Canadian breakfast of ham and eggs. At the head of the table, with his D.C.M. ribbon showing clearly on his tunic, is R.M.S. Rosario Levesque, of Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, with Sgt. G. R. Hunter, of the Black Watch of Canada, who also lives in Montreal, on his left.

Turkey to Be On Army Menu

M.D. No. 4 to Help In Reducing Surplus

Officials of the Department of Agriculture are "talking turkey" these days and in response to an appeal for citizens to associate turkeys with more meals than those of Christmas and Thanksgiving Days, the commissary department of the army for M.D. No. 4 has authorized the serving of turkey on regular menus once a month.

It was pointed out by the Ottawa officials that at present there are more than twice as many turkeys in cold storage as at this time last year and a new crop of birds is expected to move onto the market within a few weeks.

Local poultry experts confirmed the large stocks on hand but pointed out that if the army adopted it as regular rations for the camps the surplus would speedily be eliminated. Local consumption of turkeys in July fell off for some undetermined reason and was well below the consumption for the same month last year. Recently, however, a movement of turkeys to the United States had started, they said, and this resulted in a greater turnover in the birds during the last three weeks than during the previous three months.

Experts also point out that turkey at current prices of 31 or 33 cents a pound, is cheaper than most meats.

The same situation does not apply to chickens however, and available chickens are rapidly used up. An explanation of this was given by poultrymen who suggested that most turkeys are large for a small family and consequently chickens are favored.

LIEUTENANT JACQUES A. DEXTRAZE, Fusiliers Mont Royal, and MRS. DEXTRAZE photographed following their wedding which took place yesterday morning in St. James Cathedral. Mrs. Dextraze was formerly Miss Frances Helene Pare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Pare, and Lieutenant Dextraze is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dextraze.

Officers in the Forces With Their Brides

Miss Lillian Margaret Howard, daughter of Colonel A. T. Howard, V.D., The Black Watch, Officer Commanding Advanced Training Centre, Farnham, Que., and Mrs. Howard of Montreal, and Lieutenant Richard Warren Trudeau, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Trudeau, also of Montreal, whose marriage will take place quietly on Saturday morning, November 21, at ten o'clock at St. Raphael's Church, Outremont.

How—When—And—Where?

Le cadet de l'armée

Il est caractéristique du cadet, ce regard fier. Discipline, initiative, courage, détermination sont autant de qualités que les autorités du service des cadets de l'armée développent chez nos jeunes. Le cadet Gérard Champagne, âgé de 17 ans, que l'on voit ci-haut est depuis six ans commandant des cadets de l'École Champagnat dont il est un élève finissant. A deux reprises, en 1938 et en 1939, il gagna la médaille Strathcona pour le meilleur cadet.

As canadiens chaleureusement accueillis à Ottawa

Alors que l'incendie ravageait encore les villes allemandes de la Ruhr qu'ils avaient copieusement arrosées de bombes, cinq jeunes aviateurs canadiens étaient, quelques heures plus tard, chaleureusement accueillis à Ottawa par le premier ministre King, quelques membres de son cabinet et les chefs de l'aviation royale du Canada. On voit ici, de gauche à droite: le major l'hon. C.-G. POWER, ministre de l'Air; le sergent A. IJJACH, 19 ans, sans-filiste, d'Islington, Ont.; le col. l'hon. J.-L. RALSTON, ministre de la défense nationale; le sergent DONALD-R. MORRISON, 20 ans, de Sherbrooke, sans-filiste et mitrailleur, le sergent-mitrailleur S.-C. LEE, de Kildonan, Man.; le très hon. MACKENZIE KING, premier ministre du Canada; le sergent-mitrailleur et sans-filiste G.-K. SVEINSON, 24 ans, d'Elfros, Sask.; l'officier-pilote J.-D. HIGHAM, 22 ans, d'Assiniboine, Sask.; le vice-maréchal de l'air N.-R. ANDERSON, d'Ottawa.

De gauche à droite: le Livre du Souvenir repose sous verre, dans une châsse, dans une salle de la Tour de la Paix. Chaque jour de l'année, on en tournera une page. Des copies au photostat seront préparées pour le public. On voit les artisans au travail, M. W.-A. Proctor, Mlle Sylvia Bury et M. J.-E. Noble. Puis, le premier ministre examine le livre en compagnie de Mlle Bury et du colonel H.-C. Osborne, président du comité spécial qui a été chargé de la préparation du livre.

gauche, la Tour de la Paix, à Ottawa, où est déposé le Livre du Souvenir qui conserve, tracés d'une encre indélébile, ms des 66,500 soldats canadiens morts au champ d'honneur, de 1914 à 1918. *Ci-haut*, l'armée de la Liberté en ma.

A gauche, la page frontispice du Livre du Souvenir somptueusement enluminée par le lieutenant de marine Alan Bed *A droite*, on voit une page de ce précieux Livre, prise au hasard. Les noms des combattants y sont inscrits alphabétique pour chaque année de guerre. Le travail de calligraphie et d'enluminure a duré cinq ans.

Service Men Back From Britain Confident of Victory

Cheerfully convinced that victory will reward Canada's forces when they grapple with the enemy are the soldiers shown above, part of group of almost 100 men who returned to Montreal yesterday with hundreds of others invalided home from the Canadian Army in Britain. They signalled "V for Victory," while waiting in Bonaventure station to change their English money into Canadian dollars.

At right is Matron-in-Chief Major D. T. MacRae, who returned to take a post in Ottawa. She was in charge of the Nursing Sisters of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital which went to Britain in November 1940

Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., right, veteran of The Black Watch and now officer commanding at Farnham advanced training centre, who returned to Montreal yesterday after a three months' tour of duty in Britain where he attended lectures on tank warfare. With him is Capt. A. de Gaspé of the Fusiliers Mont-Royal, also home from overseas who received his command on the field of battle at Dieppe

Canada's Fighters March For Victory Loan

More than 4,000 of Canada's fighting men and women from all three branches of the armed forces, marched in Montreal's monster parade held this afternoon in connection with the Victory Loan. Above, representative officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force approach the saluting base, where Major General, the Hon. L. R. LaFleche, Minister of National War Services, takes the salute. He is accompanied by his son, Lt. Francois LaFleche of the Royal 22nd Regiment at Brockville. The parade attracted thousands of Montrealers along the route.

Thousands See Parade By Forces

MONTREAL thrilled to the sound of marching feet this afternoon as the armed forces of the district combined to stage one of the biggest military parades ever held here. Held as one of the main events of Canada's third Victory Loan campaign, Navy, Army and Air Force units of the city and district were broken up by bands, Bren Gun carriers, jeeps and other army vehicles, and flag-draped cars carrying heroes of all three services and the merchant marine who have returned from the battle-fronts in different parts of the world, to make a colorful and interesting parade.

Thousands of Montrealers lined the route of march, which led from the Atwater Baseball Park north to Sherbrooke street and eastward to Lafontaine Park where the parade dispersed.

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. L. R. LaFleche, newly-appointed Minister of National War Services, took the salute from one of the most colorful reviewing stands ever erected on Sherbrooke street. Situated in front of the McGill Union at Victoria and Sherbrooke streets, the [illegible] divided two large sections [illegible] distinguished guests and [illegible] taking part in [illegible] at least one [illegible] the McGill Union [illegible] Continental United [illegible] bearing the [illegible] symbol of the [illegible] ill today to provide [illegible] LaFleche on [illegible] amended the teen- [illegible] Capt. J. [illegible]

Draft Bill Amended By Senate

Washington, Oct. 24—(A [illegible])—The United States Senate [illegible] proverbial President [illegible] age draft b[illegible] that no indu[illegible] shall be plac[illegible] outside the c[illegible] States without [illegible] year's military trainin[illegible]

By its action, the Senate [illegible] carried a letter from Mr. Roosevelt declaring it was "important that limitations other than those now included in the bill be avoided."

Sponsored by Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (Dem.-Tex.), the amendment was adopted 39 to 31. The President addressed his letter to Senator Chan Gurney (Rep.-SD), author of the bill to reduce the minimum selective service induction age from 20 to 18.

The House of Representatives passed a similar bill a week ago without any training restriction.

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, the Democratic Whip, led the losing battle against O'Daniel's amendment, declaring that Congress "has got to have faith" in the military leaders to conduct the war as they saw fit.

(Continued on Page 2)

[illegible] aircraft fire over enemy position. This is expected to diminish as the main German anti-aircraft guns, the famous dual purpose 88-millimetre fast-firing cannon, are forced to turn attention increasingly toward the attacking tanks.

As each group of planes thunders back to base a new report of the tide of battle is brought by the pilots and it seems that the main armored forces of both sides are closing in for the first decisive round.

The desert airfields are alive with activity as the tireless ground crews swiftly service the returning planes and send them back into action with fresh loads of bullets and bombs.

It still is too early to say exactly how the attack is going but it is apparent that more Allied strength than ever before is being thrown at the German-Italian lines and with greater co-ordination.

Shortly after the rumble of artillery began last night, one or two Junkers bombed this area defiantly but since then nothing has been seen of the enemy hereabouts. Unless he is rushing heavy aerial reinforcements from Europe, which doesn't seem likely, it is improbable that he will be much in evidence around here for a while.

FRANKLIN ARBUCKLE ARCA OSA

A la fin de la journée

C'est bon de revenir à la Black Horse

LA MEILLEURE BIÈRE AU CANADA
Produite par Dawes depuis cinq générations

Mlle Marcelle Raymond, fille de M. et de Mme J.-T. Raymond, de Notre-Dame de Grâce, et le capitaine Rostand Lahaie dont les fiançailles ont eu lieu récemment.

CWAC DETACHMENT TO SERVE FARNHAM

Thirty Leave to Relieve Soldiers for More Necessary Duties at Camp

A step forward in the history of the C.W.A.C. took place yesterday when some thirty women of this branch of His Majesty's services, left for Farnham, Quebec. These "soldier-replacement" members of the C.W.A.C., under the command of Lt. Marion G. Stewart, are the first of a demand for many more to take over jobs from the men at this C.I.T.C.A., A-12.

The girls were all impatient to begin their tasks and could not board the train quickly enough. One girl expressed the wish that to have been flown there would have been the ideal way of getting there, so eager was she to get on with the job.

The demand for trained soldier-replacements from the Canadian Women Army Corps, increases daily, and as quickly as they can be found, they are sent out to relieve the men. Among the detachment that left for Farnham, were clerks, waitresses, a driver, and general duties.

For the length of time that the C.W.A.C. has been in existence, and the rapidity with which the girls have become skilled soldiers, and ready to take-over from the men, much credit is believed due the organizers and the women in khaki, for the way they are zealously responding to the call.

Although these young women are being sent out on serious and vital jobs, they brought with them their skates and skis, in the hopes of having the opportunity to use them. They travel compactly, and lightly, but somehow they always find a spot in the kit bag to squeeze in some article for sports, and a portable radio. In fact it might well be said—"that with all their worldly goods they go," light of heart, wreathed in grins, but determined to carry on until the task is finished.

C.W.A.C. UNIT GOES TO FARNHAM

A group of well-trained, efficient and happy "soldier-replacements" C.W.A.C. girls who left for Farnham, Que. Among them are clerks, waitresses, general duties and drivers. Second from extreme right is LT. M. G. STEWART, officer in command of the detachment. Canadian Army Photo.

Infantry Regains Its Pre-eminence

(From The Times Weekly, London)

The Times Military Correspondent, in the course of two articles reviewing the progress in tactics and organization during the war, writes:

Tactics largely depend upon organization. British organization has kept pace with German in following the trend of tactical development and in making armored divisions to a greater extent than before forces of all arms, with a higher proportion of mobile infantry. The British, though they started the war in a miserable position from the point of view of production—if nevertheless in a better position regarding design than is generally yet recognized—began with a theory quite foreign to the Germans, but shared by the Russians. This embodied the employment of a special heavy tank for close cooperation with infantry. They have had no reason to suppose that they have erred in this respect, and have in fact constantly developed this form of tactics and organization. The Germans were too much in a hurry and too confident of their supremacy to look upon it with favor. But anyone who has followed the campaign in Russia can see that they have often had to extemporize it.

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Infantryman a Technician

The infantryman of today has become a technician. He goes into battle in a small armored fighting vehicle, the "carrier." He handles anti-aircraft, anti-tank, and infantry guns as well as fulfilling his earlier role, already sufficiently multifarious, as unit in a mortar detachment, medium and light machine-gunner, rifleman, signaller, dispatch rider, pioneer, military policeman, stretcher-bearer, cook, and clerk. He must be trained to use most, if not all, of the weapons allotted to his battalion because he may be called upon to serve any one of them in emergency. His commander has not only to co-ordinate the employment of these various weapons within the battalion, but also to combine them with numerous other weapons outside it, such as artillery, tanks, and aircraft.

The infantryman is found in several types of unit with widely differing tasks—the normal rifle battalion, the reconnaissance battalion, the medium machine-gun battalion, airborne battalion, parachute battalion. He may be "motorized," in which case he is carried in his battalion's own vehicle and can fight his own way in an advance; or he may be carried in a truck which is simply a means of rapid transfer from one point to another. He may, on the other hand, have to carry out forced marches as big as those of his forebears—men who fought with their legs as much as with their pikes, muskets, or rifles.

In short, infantry has become at once more diverse in type, more fitted for wide and rapid manoeuvre, and more of a force of all arms, while retaining many earlier characteristics. But already there are signs of a limitation of the pace and open nature of fighting. This calls for a higher rather than a lower standard of infantry training, ability to manoeuvre in less space, ability to create and exploit opportunities with less dependence upon the disruption of the hostile front by the sheer weight of armor. In war as in industry the expert will beat the half-trained and a relatively slight superiority in proficiency will produce strikingly important effects.

The infantry remains the indispensable arm, the only one that can produce a final decision, clinch a victory, occupy and hold a captured position or conquered territory, dig itself into the ground and conduct its own defence; it has also become one of the most interesting arms, with striking possibilities. It may be that it still bears the heaviest burden of all, but it can hope to accomplish greater things, and though no arm is independent of others it possesses in some circumstances by far the highest degree of independence. It affords scope for brains, and it needs them.

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In Open Warfare

The increased strength and mobility of armored forces have made it less common than in the last war for opposing armies to entrench on broad continuous fronts separated by a distance varying from a few yards to a few hundreds of yards. Once again, therefore, there is room and opportunity for long and rapid approach marches under cover of darkness and sometimes, if adequate air cover can be provided, by day. When contact has been gained and the enemy's advanced troops have been fixed there may be a chance of manoeuvre against a flank. Even in offensive operations in which armored forces are taking part infantry will often have its own separate role, either fighting independently or aided by its own special armour, the infantry tank. And even where this is not the case its role will be closely linked with that of the armoured forces and no less indispensable.

Such contact battles call for the highest skill, discipline, and organization. The timing and traffic control, which make the difference between failure and success, will be in the hands of the staff, but without the cooperation of the troops themselves the best staff work will be unavailing. It may fall to the infantry division to have to drive in hostile reconnoitring parties, patrols, or outposts, and it cannot by any means be guaranteed that its reconnaissance unit will be able to do all such work. The infantry can once more take the offensive and not merely serve as a pawn in the offensive, provided that it walks warily and bears in mind that the counter-attack by armoured forces is the swiftest, most sudden, and most powerful of all, and that it must ever be ready to imitate the "fretful porpentine" defending itself with every quill on end.

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In a purely defensive role also, with fortified localities disposed in great depth and affording mutual support, and adequate support from field and anti-tank artillery and from the air, the infantry's chances of success have increased. Here, besides the steadiness and skill in the handling of its diverse weapons which are a sine qua non of even survival, it requires habituation to night operations. It can steal out and seek the hostile tanks in their open night leaguers. Even when it can destroy no more than a tank or two it may none the less hope to keep the crews awake all night, and if it can accomplish that much on two successive nights there will be little fight in them on the second day. Tanks are mechanical but men are not; they need sleep and some repose of mind. Such a position may not be able to withstand armored assault indefinitely. But it should frequently stave it off long enough to allow friendly armored forces to intervene.

The lesson to be drawn from these developments is that the first essential must be to combine decentralization and local initiative with the plans of the higher command, achieving, as Foch put it, "freedom of action, to obey." Admittedly there are few things more difficult in war. The moral deduction is no less important. The infantryman may still have the most gruelling part on the battlefield; but he can, metaphorically if not always in practice, hold his head high. He must appreciate that, if other arms require more specialized knowledge in one or two particular branches than he, he is called upon for the greatest all-round knowledge and the most universal skill.

Mlle Berthe-Alice Froment, fille de M. et de Mme J.-Edmour Froment, et le lieutenant Roger-E. Métivier, fils de M. et de Mme Ernest Métivier, dont le mariage aura lieu le 8 mars, en l'église Sainte-Catherine d'Alexandrie. — (Photos Armand Labelle).

April 1943

WINS CAPTAINCY

CAPT. PETER R. E. CHARLTON, 23, word of whose promotion to that rank was received recently, is a grandson of Mrs. E. W. Charlton, 391 Wiseman avenue, Outremont. After receiving his early education in the United States, Capt. Charlton graduated in Commerce at McGill, with the class of '41. He enlisted in Les Fusiliers Mont Royal as a second lieutenant in February, 1941, and after acting as an instructor at Farnham went overseas in June, 1942. He has a brother in the R.C.A.F.

30/4/43

Recent Military Wedding

Captain Joseph Hart and Mrs Hart, whose marriage took place in the Church of St Augustine of Canterbury. The bride was formerly Miss Alice May (Pat) O'Sullivan, only daughter of the late B. M. O'Sullivan and of Mrs. O'Sullivan of Notre Dame de Grace. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Hart and of the late R. J. Hart. Capt. Rev. T. Mongeon, chaplain at Farnham, Que., officiated.

—Photo by Pesen.

Bridal Couple of Saturday

Photo by Powe.

Lieut.-Colonel Pierre Villeneuve Morin, F.M.R., and Mrs. Morin, photographed following their wedding on Saturday in St. Viateur Church, Outremont. The bride, who, prior to her marriage, was Miss Cecile Sauriol, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Sauriol. Lieut.-Colonel Morin is the son of the late Alphonse Morin and of Mrs. Morin, of Iberville, Que., and grandson of the late Senator J. O. Villeneuve.

In Ottawa

OUR CONGRATULA[illegible]

Record Crowds Cheer Two-Hour Fourth War Loan Parade

SPECTACLE THRILLS ESTIMATED 250,000

Twin-engined Boston Bombers Roar Overhead as Men of Three Services March

MACHINES IMPRESSIVE

Pageant Includes Universal Carriers, Anti-tank Guns, Jeeps, Bren Guns, and Mortars

A record crowd of enthusiastic Montrealers, estimated at more than 250,000 men, women and children, yesterday witnessed the three-services Four Freedoms parade, dramatizing the Fourth Victory Loan.

Twin-engined Boston bombers of the R.A.F. roared overhead as the awe-inspiring parade of mechanized might rolled along Sherbrooke street from Lafontaine Park to Atwater Park.

Highlight of the parade, which presented two and a half hours of warlike spectacle and grim pageantry, was the march past at the McGill Gates saluting base, where Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, Chief of the General Staff, Ottawa, took the salute under a canopy of the assembled flags of the United Nations.

Most impressive part of the parade was the march of a completely equipped battalion with its full transport. This included universal carriers, anti-tank guns, jeeps, Bren guns, motorcyclists, and mortars. This is the first time such a sight has ever been witnessed in Montreal either by the civilian population or by men in active service. It reflects the fact that Canada is now for the first time in its history turning out of its own mills and plants every bit of the mechanism required to equip its fighting forces.

FOR VICTORY

300,000 personnes à la parade des "quatre libertés"

Après la parade des "quatre libertés", qui a eu lieu hier sur la rue Sherbrooke, la police de Montréal a déclaré qu'elle n'avait jamais vu une pareille foule à une parade et qu'il fallait l'évaluer à un minimum de 300,000 personnes. Ceux qui suivent ces manifestations publiques depuis plusieurs années ont pu constater sans peine que la population avait répondu comme jamais auparavant à l'appel des organisateurs du 4e emprunt. De la rue Amherst, lieu du départ de la parade, jusqu'à son point d'arrivée, la rue Atwater, les trottoirs et une bonne partie de la chaussée étaient bondés de monde. La police dut retenir sans cesse la foule pour laisser la voie libre au défilé.

(Photo LE CANADA)

300,000 personnes

Nos corps d'armée ont donné un bel aperçu de leur puissance

Le lieutenant général K. Stuart a reçu le salut des troupes de l'estrade d'honneur — Un bataillon complet d'infanterie défile rue Sherbrooke — Démonstration mémorable

PAR PIERRE LAPORTE

Une foule immense, qui éclipse tout ce qui s'est vu à Montréal en de pareilles circonstances, a assisté hier à la mémorable parade des "quatre libertés", organisée à l'occasion du 4e emprunt de la victoire. Sur tout le parcours du défilé, de la rue Amherst à la rue Atwater, la foule se pressait, à tel point que la police eut bien de la peine à l'empêcher d'envahir la rue Sherbrooke, où ont passé les 6,000 soldats et les 3,500 aviateurs et les autres corps invités à prendre part à la parde. Jamais, nous a-t-on dit, une parade n'avait attiré un pareil concours de peuple. La police fixe un chiffre minimum de 300,000 personnes.

Depuis près d'un mois on avait annoncé à cette foule, par la voix des journaux, une parade extraordinaire et les organisateurs de la manifestation d'hier ont tenu parole. Notre histoire ne fait mention d'aucune parade militaire qui puisse être comparée à celle-là. Pour la première fois les gens de Montréal purent admirer un bataillon complet d'infanterie, avec ses camions, ses chars d'assauts légers, ses camions de ravitaillement, tel qu'il est rangé pour le combat.

C'était également la première fois qu'il était donné aux civils de voir les célèbres canons anti-avions de 3.7 pouces, justement surnommés "la terreur de la Lutwaffe". Pour la première fois enfin nos compatriotes ont regardé et "admiré" les ruines d'un Stuka allemand, descendu récemment par les avions alliés, quelque part en Tunisie.

L'estrade d'honneur

Les représentants officiels de l'armée, de l'aviation, de la marine, de l'autorité civile et du Comité national des finances de guerre avaient pris place sur l'estrade d'honneur, dressée dans la porte monumentale des jardins de l'Université McGill. Des drapeaux de toutes les nations unies claquaient au vent au-dessus de cette estrade et c'est de cet endroit que l'invité d'honneur, le lieutenant général K. Stuart, chef de l'état-major général, reçut le salut des troupes.

On remarquait également, entre autres personnalités sur cette estrade: M. Henry Birks, représentant S. H. le maire de Montréal M. Adhémar Raynault; l'hon. E.-L. Patenaude, M. F.-Philippe Brais et M. E. A. Macnut, président provinciaux conjoints du 4e emprunt de la victoire; le capitaine J. E. W. Oland, R.C.N., officier supérieur de la marine royale canadienne; le lieutenant commandant M. R. Campbell, R.C.N.V.R., officier commandant des divisions Montréal et Cartier de la marine royale canadienne, le vice-maréchal de l'air Albert de Niverville, qui reçut le salut du C.A.R.C.; le major général E. de B. Panet, commandant du district militaire No 4; le vice-maréchal de l'air R. L. G. Marix; le brigadier Edmond Blais, de Québec; le brigadier Georges Francoeur, le brigadier K. Perry, adjudant général adjoint, à Ottawa; le major général B. W. Browne, directeur général de l'armée de réserve du Canada, le lieutenant Claude Godoin, député de St-Jacques à l'Assemblée législative, et un grand nombre d'autres.

Les "quatre libertés"

A la tête de la parade on a pu admirer un détachement de la célèbre Gendarmerie royale du Canada. Venaient ensuite [illegible] plus de 15 minutes et la plupart des spectateurs avaient peine à croire qu'un bataillon put avoir tant d'importance.

Cent parachutistes canadiens, les premiers et qui viennent de terminer leur entrainement dans un camp militaire des Etats-Unis, ont pris part à la parade, de même qu'un contingent imposant de membres du C.W.A.C. cantonné à Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. On remarquait également, au nombre des 6,000 soldats, des recrues et des cadets officiers des endroits suivants: Trois-Rivières, Farnham, Huntingdon, Joliette, Sherbrooke, S.-Jérôme, Sorel et Valleyfield.

Les autorités militaires avaient également mobilisé pour la circonstance une quantité imposante de matériel lourd, et c'est ainsi que la foule admira plusieurs chars d'assaut Ram et Valentine, des canons pour obus de six livres, des canons Bofors de 40 millimètres, des canons pour obus de 25 livres, des canons anti-aériens de 3.7, montrés au public pour la première fois au Canada, des camions-citernes pour l'eau et pour l'essence, des ateliers ambulants, etc.

Tous les soldats qui ont pris part à la parade, à l'exception de ceux du centre d'instruction supérieure de Farnham, sont à l'entrainement depuis moins de deux mois, et ils n'en n'ont pas moins créé une fort bonne impression, tant par leur ensemble que par leur mise parfaite.

La marine du Canada

Les représentants de la marine royale canadienne étaient sous le commandement du lieutenant G. J. Prew et à l'estrade d'honneur le salut fut reçu par le capitaine J. E. W. Oland, officier supérieur de la marine royale canadienne.

La fanfare des divisions Montréal et Cartier de la marine canadienne précédait un détachement de marins, suivis de quelques représentants de l'héroique marine marchande, qui furent probablement les figurants les plus applaudis hier après-midi.

On montra également au public une torpille sous-marine et des grenades sous-marines, dont les dimensions seules étaient de nature à impressionner; une chaloupe de sauvetage montée par dix marins et un officier, et un radeau de sauvetage prêt à être utilisé.

Spectacle inédit

La foule a été particulièrement saisie hier par le formidable vrombissement des bombardiers bi-moteurs Boston, qui ont survolé la rue Sherbrooke pendant une bonne partie de la parade. Ces bombardiers, qui volaient par groupe de trois, descendaient parfois jusqu'à la hauteur des toits et le déplacement d'air était assez puissant pour faire vibrer l'estrade où étaient postés les journalistes.

A un certain moment un bom-

Immense succès de la parade du 4e emprunt

Devant une foule enthousiaste d'environ 250,000 personnes, nos forces armées ont défilé pendant plus de trois heures.

Chars allégoriques

De nombreux officiers supérieurs des trois armes accompagnaient le lieutenant-général Stuart, qui recevait le salut.

Désormais, les Montréalais savent qu'au double point de vue armement et entrainement, nos troupes ne le cèdent en rien aux autres armées de l'univers, et particulièrement à celles de l'axe. La gigantesque parade du 4e emprunt de la victoire, commencée à 2 h. 30 hier après-midi et qui s'est terminée à 6 h., a réchauffé la confiance et l'enthousiasme de milliers de Canadiens, tout en les instruisant. Pour la première fois dans l'histoire de la métropole, un si vaste déploiement militaire avait lieu dans nos rues. Pour la première fois, une foule venue de toutes les parties de la province pouvait voir les armements les plus modernes, les engins de guerre les plus perfectionnés en usage actuellement sur les champs de bataille de Tunisie et d'Europe où se décide le sort du monde. Pour la première fois, l'expression "effort de guerre canadien", prenait pour les spectateurs un sens concret et bien évident. En un mot, ils pouvaient se rendre compte de la nécessité de la présente campagne d'emprunt.

On estime à environ 250,000 personnes la foule enthousiaste qui bondait la rue Sherbrooke, du parc Lafontaine au parc Atwater

Jamais auparavant, avons-nous vu à Montréal pareille parade et pareil déploiement de forces. Rien n'y manquait, du marin à l'aviateur, en passant par l'artillerie, la cavalerie motorisée et l'infanterie, tous équipés avec armes et bagages.

Bataillon d'infanterie

Le point culminant du cortège fut sans contredit le déploiement du bataillon complet d'infanterie, équipé "en campagne", venu du centre d'entrainement supérieur de Farnham. Ce bataillon, dont le défilé a duré près de 20 minutes, formait un résumé succinct, mais complet, de l'entrainement que subissent nos fantassins dans nos différents centres d'instruction.

Le bataillon d'infanterie est complet par lui-même, en ce sens qu'il voit tout ensemble à sa défense contre toutes armes, aériennes et terrestres, en même temps qu'il dispose de tous les moyens d'attaque et d'occupation.

Le bataillon défilait en bon ordre et les spectateurs les moins avertis purent détailler sa formation. C'est ainsi que l'on put admirer: la tenue très martiale des chenillettes transporteuses de fusils-mitrailleurs Bren, (Bren carriers), la plus nouvelle arme de l'infanterie de ligne, le canon anti char de 6 livres, les fusils antichar; les fusils-mitrailleurs Bren, les mortiers de tranchées de 3", portés sur les chenillettes, et ceux de 2", portés à dos d'hommes, la très efficace carabine Lee Enfield, et le modèle le plus récent de baïonnete, quelque chose comme un gros clou de 9 pouces.

Enfin, on a pu reconnaitre quelques changements dans l'équipement de campagne, tels que, par exemple, la façon de porter le respirateur (masque à gaz).

Celui-ci, qui se portait auparavant sur la poitrine, est maintenant solidement attaché sur les reins, juste en dessous de la musette (haversack). Cette nouvelle méthode laisse au fantassin le libre jeu de ses bras et ajoute à la souplesse de ses mouvements qui, nous pouvons le dire maintenant, étaient mis à rude épreuve par ce sac qui tapait sous le menton et coupait le souffle à chaque pas.

A la parade

Le lieutenant-général KENNETH STUART, chef de l'état-major général de l'armée, à Ottawa, qui a reçu le salut des troupes, hier après-midi, au cours de la parade des Quatre Libertés. A sa gauche, on voit M. HENRY BIRKS, maire suppléant, portant les insignes de sa charge. Il représentait la ville de Montréal en l'absence du maire Adhém[illegible] Raynault. (Photo Armée [illegible]na)

MONTREAL DAILY STAR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1944

RY IN THE MAKIN

Gallup Poll of Canada

Peace-Maker

ute of Public Opinion.

you think would do the best job of the peace table—Mackenzie King, John other?" This was the question Gallup Poll opinion reporters across Canadians in the Insti-

the answer is that, at the no single Canadian leader has an ty support as the "best" man to Dominion. Prime Minister William zie King, however, did obtain, by con- gin, the largest single vote, with John gressive Conservative leader second, oldwell, leader of the C.C.F., third. pinion of Canadian voters divides in

.....	42%
.....	24
.....	16
.....	6
.....	12
	100%

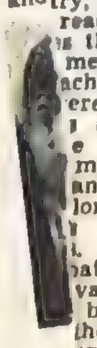
does, to a certain extent, follow s voting for Mr. King, most Progres- Mr. Bracken, and so on), there are Mr. King gets the bulk of these this works out, the Gallup Poll, in question, asked all respondents how election were held today. Their compared with their answers to

Growing Might Of Canada Seen

(Continued from Page 3)

er dinghies for rescue at sea. Men f the Merchant Marine who were rawn in open automobiles again irred the vast crowds, especially hen, from time to time, they ckily gave a "V" sign with their gers.

Brig. J. P. U. Archambault, a mer District Officer Command- of M.D. No. 4, led the huge ade of military units which fea- cuid, for the first time in Canada, tin mpletely equipped battalion of and try, including all the trans- ready for front-line service. s their glistening new No. 4 members carried Bren guns, achine guns and mortars, ere escorted by universal armed with anti-aircraft e guns, troop-carrying motor-cyclists and bicyclists, and six-pounder anti-tank long with all the ancillary required for stores and



attalion was from the Farn- vanced training centre, com- by Col. A. T. Howard, V.D., the men marched along with ing, tin hats on their heads, ors at their backs with their cks filled, they revealed the ite of training they had at- The advanced troops were by members of the Cana- omen's Army Corps, who d smartly along like vet- oldiers.

MAY 1943

ON PARADE: Women in Khaki, Jeeps and Paratroops

Members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, hundreds strong, swing smartly past the Sherbrooke street reviewing stand during yesterday's military demonstration on behalf of the Fourth Victory Loan. The thousands who lined the route gave the women in khaki a big hand.

—Canadian Army Photo.

The ubiquitous jeep and the famous universal carrier, armed with light machine guns and two-inch mortars, pass the reviewing stand, and the camera, in the above glimpse of Canadian service might. Below, 200 men of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion make their first public appearance in Montreal as a "V" of bombers roars overhead.

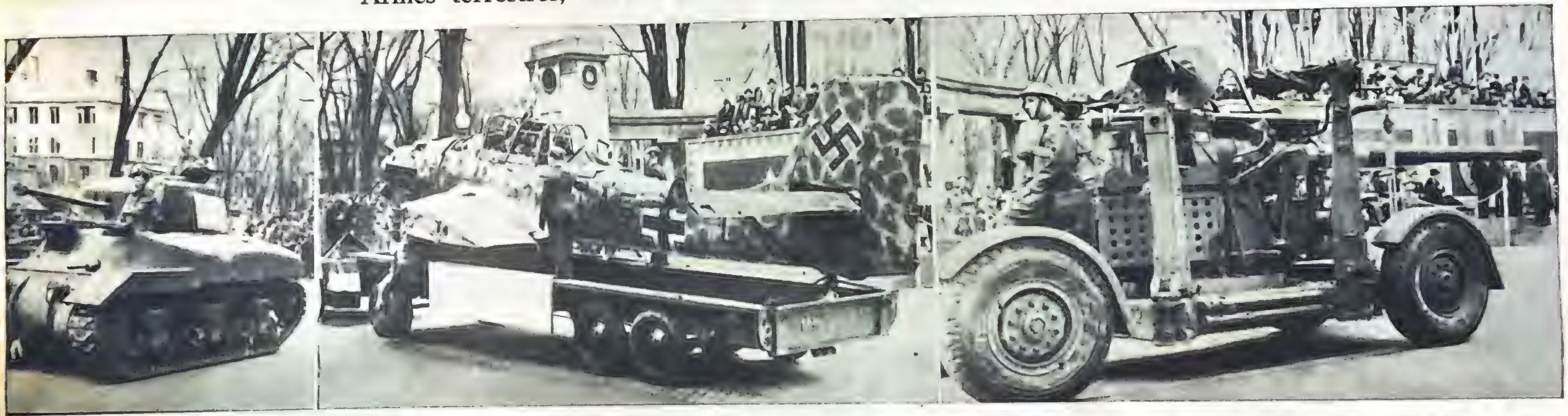
Tous les drapeaux des Nations Unies flottaient au vent !

Au claquement ser des drapeaux des Nations Unies agités par le vent, et au son allegre des fanfares militaires, de nombreux détachements de l'armée, de la marine et de l'aviation ont défilé, hier après-midi, devant une estrade d'honneur, dressée à l'entrée du campus de l'Université Mc Gill. Debout, recevant le salut, on voit, au premier plan, le lieutenant-général KENNETH STUART, chef de l'état-major général, à Ottawa, accompagné de M. BENJY BIRKS, maire-suppléant de Montréal. En arrière, de gauche à droite: le capitaine J.-E.-W. OLAND, officier naval supérieur; le major-général E. DE B. PANET, commandant divisionnaire du district militaire no 4; le vice-maréchal de l'air ALBERT DE NIVERVILLE, commandant de la 3e région d'entraînement aérien, et le vice-maréchal de l'air R.-L.-G. MARIX, commandant du service de transport transatlantique no 45. Sur l'estrade, on remarquait en outre, le major-général R.-W. Browne, du quartier général, à Ottawa, le brigadier K. Perry, adjudant-général adjoint; le brigadier Georges Francoeur, O.B.E.; le brigadier Edmond Blais, M.C., commandant du district militaire no 5; les colonels R.-M. McGibbon et Sam Echenberg; le capitaine Juliette Pelletier-Ramsay, du C.W.A.C.; le lieutenant-commandant M.-R. Campbell, R.C.N.V.R., commandant des divisions Cartier et Montréal. Plusieurs organisateurs de l'emprunt étaient également présents: M. George-W. Spinney, président du comité national des finances de guerre; les hon. E.-L. Patenaude et P.-Philippe Brais, présidents provinciaux conjoints, ainsi que M. E.-A. Macnutt; l'hon. Alphonse Raymond, président conjoint pour l'Ile de Montréal et vice-président provincial. — (Cliché

La parade d'hier comprenait environ 10,000 participants

Les corps féminins et masculins de l'armée canadienne participent, chacun dans leur sphère, celle-ci de plus en plus étendue pour le corps féminin, à la défense de nos Quatre Libertés, en vue de la victoire finale. Aussi, c'est avec un enthousiasme incomparable que les milliers de spectateurs, rue Sherbrooke, les ont acclamés au passage. On voit ci-dessus, à gauche, la tête de colonne du C.W.A.C. alors qu'elle passe au point de salut. A droite, le fort contingent de cadets-officiers de St.-Jérôme, passant au même endroit.

Armes terrestres, navales et aériennes ont paradé dans nos rues



C'est la première fois dans les annales militaires de Mont réal, et peut-être du pays, que pareille démonstration nous fut donnée à contempler. La parade des Quatre Libertés, or ganisée à l'occasion du quatrième emprunt de la victoire, nous a donné l'occasion d'admirer quelques-unes des acqui sitions que nous valent les emprunts de la victoire. A gauche, le char d'assaut "medium" Ram 2. Ce char d'une efficacité qui a fait ses preuves, est fabriqué à Montréal. Au centre: les ruines d'un bombardier-plongeur "Stuka", récemment abattu en Afrique du nord, par un canon comme celui que l'on voit à droite. Celui-ci, un canon à longue portée de calibre 3.5, de ceux qui font la campagne africaine. Les résultats ne sont appar- nment pas douteux.—(Clichés la "Presse").

EAL DAILY STAR, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943

Farnham Training Centre Over Top in Track Meet

Col. Howard's Lads Win Aggregate Cote Runs Dream Mile; Simard Wins

By MYRTLE COOK

FARNHAM, Sept. 23—Canada's "miracle" mile came and went here yesterday as Sgt. Gerard Cote stopped the watches in 4:07.4 for the fastest mile ever run in the Dominion.

Packed stands at the Farnham Canadian Training Centre A-12 let out a howl of delight as announcer Capt. Hart gave the time over the mike. As the buzz of amazement rose to a crescendo, timers hastily checked their watches. They were correct. Suddenly the mystery was solved! The runners had completed only four laps of the course instead of the required five to complete the mile.

"I knew I'd wake up from that dream," commended the victor.

Cote had been laying comfortably back in second place figuring he had another lap to go when officials around the finish line signalled the end of the race. He had barely time to step on it to move ahead of Wes Gray, who spurted furiously to the tape.

This phenomenal mile race was only one of the many exciting events on the Farnham Training Centre program. Over two thousand men paraded to the grounds. They cheered their comrades to the rafters. During one particular lusty cheer, Lieut.-Col. A. Weir Wright remarked "the interest and morale of the camp has gone up greatly since we instituted a series of track meets this summer. This, is the fifth of the series."

Farnham Leads

Farnham men emerged on top in the aggregates, scoring 31 points as against their nearest rivals, Valleyfield and St. Jerome. Joliette, Sorel and St. Johns were next in line.

Eighteen year old Eugene Simard of the Vocational Training School, Motordrome Barracks lived up to advance notices as the Army's swiftest sprinter. In winning his heat in the century dash he posted a time of 9.4 to break the existing Army record. The expected key battle between him and Wilf Tremblay of St. Jerome materialized in the final after Tremblay loafed to win his heat in 11.1. Off to a cautious start, both runners had to step on it to breeze past Sgt. Henri Couture, Farnham's racing ace. Simard won in 10.2 and came back later to win the 220 dash in 24.1 after stumbling slightly turning into the stretch run. Simard, who is 6 foot 1 inch and who has suffered a broken left leg twice in hockey and football, showed better racing form yesterday than at any other time this season.

Competitors raced over a half cinder, half dirt track in the sprints. Most of them left their spikes on the sidelines and used sneakers. The track, with its 330 yard oval course, was developed from the town's softball diamond and playing field by hard work of Farnham soldiers, the hearty cooperation of civic officials and a donation of cinders from the nearby C.P.R.

Farnham's Pte. Lavoy in winning his closed century dash, was just one-fifth of a second off the time set by Simard in his race. Other Farnham athletes who shone included Pte. Fields who ran a heady mile race letting his rivals set the early pace and keeping sufficient in reserve himself to pull out a sparkling win. The runners ran the complete course in the closed mile.

Pte. Brunnell was another Farnham ace scoring in the closed broad jump and discus toss. Pte. Tom Arbuckle, despite an attack of poison ivy, turned in a neat performance to win the shot put over Sgt. Couture and Lance Corporal Brennen of St. Johns. Arbuckle also scored a third in the running broad jump won by Pte. Lebel at 17 feet 11 inches.

Cadet Jean Finch of Winnipeg established a new service high jump height in leaping over the standards in 4 feet 10 inches to equal the height set by Pte. Levine in winning the men's closed high jump.

Sharing honors in the women's open events with Cadet Finch were the four members of the R.C.A.F. relay team, Mary Comber, Josephine Kee, June Ragan and Thelma Gertsman who won the 330 yard feature over Army's C.W.A.C. entry. Thelma Gertsman emerged the individual high scorer in the women's events with firsts in the 60 yard dash, the running broad jump and the relay.

Unable to place in the 60 yard sprint, Army's sprint leader Florence Henderson came back formfully to win the 100 yard dash ahead of Miss Gertsman in 12 flat.

From Camp Commandant Colonel A. T. Howard down to the last private, the Farnham Training Centre was solidly behind yesterday's action. Everybody dug in to take the "objective" with flying colors.

As each high-ranking officer present was introduced, loud cheers came from the khaki jammed stands. The loudest "hurrahs" were reserved for District Paymaster Col. Lucien Lacroix. The boys topped off their cheers by yelling jocularly "We want a raise."

The very popular Major-General F. J. Renaud, Officer Commanding M.D. No. 4, presented the prizes with an encouraging word to each competitor.

Winners

60 Yards (open)—heat 1, I. T. Gertsman, R.C.A.F., 2, M. Comber, R.C.A.F., 3, A. Murray, C.W.A.C. time 7.2. Heat 2, 1, F. Henderson, C.W.A.C.; 2, A. Ragan, R.C.A.F.; 3, J. Kee, time 7.2. Final, 1, Thelma Gertsman, R.C.A.F., 2, J. Kee, R.C.A.F., 3, M. Comber, R.C.A.F., time 7.3.

60 Yards (closed to Farnham). 1, Pte. Williams, 2, D. Smith, 3, G. Smith, time 8.

100 Yards (open) Heat 1: 1, F. Henderson, C.W.A.C.; 2, J. Kee, R.C.A.F., 3, J. Ragan, R.C.A.F., time 12.2. Heat 2, 1, T. Gertsman, R.C.A.F.; 2, M. Comber, R.C.A.F.; 3, Lieut. J. Finch, C.W.A.C. time 12.3. Final, 1, F. Henderson, C.W.A.C.; 2, T. Gertsman, R.C.A.F., 3, M. Comber, R.C.A.F., time 12 flat.

High Jump (open)—1, Cadet Jean Finch, C.W.A.C., 2, T. Gertsman, R.C.A.F.; 3, Lieut. Jean Fairbairn, Pte. Whaley (tied), distance 4' 10" (established Army record).

Broad jump—(open): 1, A.W.T. Gertsman, R.C.A.F., 2, Cadet J. Finch, C.W.A.C., 3, Pte. Markell, distance 14' 10".

330 Yard relay (open) 1, R.C.A.F. Team No. 1 (Gertsman, Comber Kee, Ragan); 2, C.W.A.C. Team No. 1 (Murray, Whaley, Finch Henderson), time, 41 (Men)

100 Yards (open) Heat 1, 1, Eugene Simard, Vocational School, 2, Sgt. R. Bacon, St. Jerome, 3, Lt. R. Beaupre, Farnh., time 9.4 (new Army record). Heat 2, 1, Sgt. H. Couture, 2, Pte. R. Leonard, St. Jerome, 3, Pte. MacDonald, Farnham, time 10.2. Heat 3, 1, Cpl. W. Tremblay, St. Jerome, 2, Sgt. Strosbourg, Farnham, 3, Pte. Mahaffey, St. Johns, time 11.1.

Final, 1, L/C E. Simard, Vocational School, Cpl. W. Tremblay, St. Jerome, 3, Sgt. H. Couture, Farnham, time 10.2.

100 Yards (closed) 1, Pte. A. Lavoy, School of Instruction, 2, Lt. Maquis, 3, Pte. J. Isabel, A. Coy, Time 10.2.

880 Yards (closed) 1, Pte. Dobson, T. S. Coy, 2, Pte. Legault, T. S. Coy, 3, Pte. G. Simmonds, A. Coy, time 1.29.1.

3 Mile (open) Sgt. Cote, Valleyfield, 2, Pte. Gray, Farnham, 3, Pte. Proulx, Sorel, time 4.07.4 (runners ran 4 laps instead of 3 laps).

220 Yards, Final (closed) 1, Pte. Lavoie, Farnham, 2, Pte. A. Lavoy, School, 3, Pte. K. Couture, D. Coy, time 26.4.

1 Mile (closed)—1, Pte. Fields, E. Coy, 2, Pte. Dubois, C. Coy, 3, Sgt. Alarie, B. Coy. Time, 5.42.4.

220 Yards (open)—Heat 1, Simard, Voc. School, 2, Millette, Sorel, 3, Lt. Phillion, Valleyfield. Time 25 flat. Heat 2, 1, Daoust, Motor Barracks, 2, Malkin, Farnham, 3, Desrochers. Time 26.4. Final 1, Eugene Simard, Voc. School 2, Cpl. Millette, Sorel, 3, Lt. Phillion, Valleyfield. Time 24.1.

Running broad jump (closed) 1, Pte. R. Brunelle, School, 2, Pte. Gougeon, D. Coy.; 3, L/C. Page. Distance 16' 5".

High Jump (closed) 1, Pte. Levine, T.S. Coy., 2, Pte. Tremblay, A. Coy.; 3, Lt. Maquis, School. Height 4' 10".

Running broad jump (open) 1, Pte. Lebel, Joliette, 2, Sgt. H. P. Couture, Farnham, 3, Pte. Arbuckle, Farnham. Distance 17 feet 11 inches.

Discus (closed) 1, Pte. R. Brunelle; 2, Lt. Warner, 3, Pte. Gagnon. Distance 109' 8".

440 Relay final (closed) 1, F. Coy.; 2, D. Coy., 3, Trained Soldier Coy. Time 56.2.

440 Yards (closed) 1, Pte. Egli, School, 2, Pte. Legault T.S. Coy., 3, Pte. Knowles, D. Coy. Time 54 seconds.

Shot Put (open) 1, Pte. Arbuckle, Farnham, 2, Sgt. H. P. Couture, Farnham; 3, Cpl. J. Brennan, St. Johns. Distance 33' 10".

Tug-of-war (open) 1, Farnham; 2, St. Jerome.

Tug-of-war (closed) 1, D'' Company,

Topnotchers at Farnham Army Meet

Stalwart Eugene Simard is seen here receiving his well earned sprint prize from Major General F. J. Renaud, at yesterday's successful Farnham Training Centre track and field meet. Simard scored a "double" for individual honors.

The smiling C.W.A.C. to the left, is Cadet Jean Finch, of Winnipeg, a sensation in the high jump field. She set a new service height in winning the Farnham feature.

Two Killed, Four Injured at Manoeuvres

Lieut. J. P. Paquet
(Dead)

Lieut. R. Lareau
(Dead)

Lieut. J. C. Seguin
(Seriously hurt)

Lieut. C. B. Marier
(Injured)

Lieut. J. J. Paquin
(Injured)

Lieut. F. A. Purchase
(Injured)

—All photos by Black and Stuller.

Winged tragedy struck at the Farnham military training camp yesterday, taking the lives of two active Army officers and injuring four others. Those killed, when a plane engaged in air-land manoeuvres struck the group of watching officers, were Lieut. Joseph Pierre Jean Yves Paquet of 1265 St. Joseph boulevard east, and Lieut. Raymond Lareau of St. Jerome, Que. Lieut. Joseph Charles Seguin of 47 Shamrock street, was the most seriously injured, receiving a fractured skull. Lieutenants Marier, Pepin and Purchase were less seriously injured, but they and Lieutenant Seguin were rushed to Montreal hospitals after receiving first aid treatment at the camp.

Plane's Wing Fells Officers In Farnham Camp Tragedy

Star Reporter Gives Eyewitness Account Of Air Exercise That Ended in Death

By Sgt. Robert Gardner
Star Staff Reporter

FARNHAM, Aug. 6.—I was with the Second Battalion, Canadian

Lone Bandit Gets $119 In Cigar Store Hold-up

A lone gunman held up the United Cigar Stores' branch at St. Catherine street west and Phillips square shortly after midnight last night. He escaped in a taxi with $119.

IT'S PA
VISIT OUR
THE

11/Aug 43 Star

HONORED

MAJ. ALEXANDER MacLAURIN,

Black Watch (RHR) of Canada, who has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French National Committee, according to information from London last night. Maj MacLaurin, 34, won his award for his actions at Dieppe. At that time he was mentioned in despatches. Born in Ottawa he was educated at Trinity College and the University of Toronto and took his military training with the Provisional Officers Training Corps in 1939. He received his commission in the Black Watch in January 1940 and went overseas in December of that year. He was married in 1936 to the former Kathleen Porteous and has two sons, Peter, and Robin born since his father went overseas. In civilian life Maj. MacLaurin was associated with the Accessories Manufacturers Limited.

Maj. McLaurin's citation read: "This officer was in charge of four detachments of the Black Watch mortar platoon. When his detachment was heavily engaged by enemy fire in attempting a landing, Capt. McLaurin was instrumental in organizing the carrying of the wounded to cover and bringing Bren guns into action. Under fire constantly, he displayed great coolness and so conducted himself throughout with no regard for personal safety that he proved an outstanding example to all present. He was personally thanked by the naval officer in command of the ship for his efforts during the exceedingly strenuous operation."

Gazette Nov 5/43

Colonel at 29

Lieut.-Col. R. F. Routh

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Routh, of 2356 Hampton avenue, Colonel Routh, officer commanding the paratroopers' training school at Shilo, Man., has been promoted from the rank of major. He is only 29, and was a member of the militia for several years prior to the outbreak of war. He was commissioned at 18 years of age, was promoted captain when he was 21 and major when he was 23. He was wellknown here as an instructor at the Farnham military training centre where he was posted for several months.

Gallantry Recognized

Lieut. John W. Sharp

Two Quebec Men Honored

Montreal and La Tuque Officers Win Mentions

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 — (C. P.) — Lieut. John Wymyss Sharp, 25, of Montreal and Sgt. Thor Olsen, 31, of La Tuque, Que., have been awarded Mention in Dispatches "in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the field" during the North African campaign, Defence Headquarters announced today.

Lieut. Sharp, a member of the Canadian Infantry Corps, enlisted in 1941 and went overseas with reinforcements late that year. In peacetime he was a member of The Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment in the Reserve Army. He was born in Montreal where his father, Otto Rupert Sharp, lives at 1321 Sherbrooke St. West.

Sgt. Olsen, whose official number is D36138, was born at La Tuque and his father, Bernard Olsen, lives there. In civilian life a pulp mill operator, Sgt. Olsen enlisted Sept. 18, 1939, and went overseas with the 12th Army Tank Battalion with rank of sergeant in 1941.

Aug 1-11/43

—Photos by Miller and Rice

Miss Frances Vilas Robinson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Robinson, of Cowansville, and granddaughter of the late Hon. W. F. Vilas, M.L.C., and Lieut. John W. Sharp, 1st Bn. The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Sharp, of Montreal, whose engagement is announced, the marriage to take place quietly toward the end of this month. Miss Robinson has been a V.A.D. with the Red Cross Corps attached to the R.C.A.M.C., at Debert, N.S. Lieut. Sharp recently returned from North Africa.

IRON MEN: They Guide the Destiny of Our Army

Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton
Commander, 1st Canadian Army

Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar
Commander, 1st Army Corps

Lt.-Gen. E. W. Sansom
Commander, 2nd Army Corps

Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes
Commander, 1st Infantry Division

Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns
Commander, 2nd Infantry Division

Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller
Commander, 3rd Infantry Division

Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington
Commander, 4th Armored Division

Maj.-Gen. Guy Simonds
Commander, 5th Armored Division

Here is the line-up of Canada's top field commanders as the Canadian Army is believed preparing for new assignments. More and more attention is being directed now to Western Europe, where Field Marshal Smuts suggests mighty blows will be struck next year. In dealing those blows, it has long been considered that the Canadians will be in the forefront. Most recent change in commands shifted Gen. Simonds from his Italian command of the 1st Infantry Division to the 5th Armored Division.

Army Staff Set-Up Bared

Canadian Divisional Commanders Listed

TRACE APPOINTMENTS

OTTAWA, Nov. 9—(C.P.)—It has not been Defence Department policy in recent months to connect divisional commanders with specific divisions, but a study of the progression of appointments indicates the set-up now is last—

1st (Infantry) Division—Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes, 39, of Kingston, Ont.

2nd (Infantry) Division—Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, 46, Ottawa.

3rd (Infantry) Division—Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller, 42, Kelowna, B.C.

4th (Armored) Division—Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, 54, Barrie, Ont.

5th (Armored) Division—Maj.-Gen. Guy Simonds, 40, Kingston, Ont.

Vokes Fifth Leader

Appointment of Gen. Vokes to a divisional command, announced last week, apparently makes him the fifth leader of the 1st Division, original formation of Canada's Overseas Army. While it has not been specifically announced, it is taken for granted in London that Gen. Vokes succeeded Gen. Simonds in command of that division, now in action in Italy with the British 8th Army.

Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, now commander of the 1st Canadian Army Overseas, took the division to Britain late in 1939 with rank of major-general and he was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes of Calgary, now head of Pacific Command. That much was announced officially.

After the 1st Division went into action in Sicily it was permitted to be said that Gen. Pearkes was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. H. L. N. Salmon of Winnipeg and Toronto—killed last April in an air crash—and that he in turn was succeeded by Gen. Simonds, switched from another division.

The 2nd Division started out under Maj.-Gen. Victor W. Odlum of Vancouver, now Canadian Minister to China. He was succeeded by Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar of Ottawa, who later became commander of the 1st Canadian Corps. When units of the 2nd Division participated in the Dieppe attack in August, 1942, under Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts it became known definitely that Crerar had been succeeded by Roberts in the divisional post.

Simonds Followed Robert

The Army announced April 14 that Gen. Simonds had succeeded Gen. Robert when the latter became commander of all Canadian army reinforcements in the United Kingdom. About a month later [illegible] E. L. M. Burns of Ottawa was appointed General commanding [illegible] area is already [illegible] Burns was [illegible] 2nd Division after [illegible] Keller went to the 3rd Division [illegible] and replaced [illegible] Burns went to the [illegible] Division, [illegible] Keller went to the 3rd—the other exchange—and so far as is known he still commands it.

Headed by Worthington

The 4th Division, which went overseas last year (the 5th preceded it, arriving overseas two years ago), started out as an infantry division under Maj.-Gen. L. F. Page, now commander of the Atlantic Command. When it was reorganized as an armored division the Army announced that Gen. Worthington, Canada's veteran tank expert, had taken it over. There has been no indication that he does not still head it.

The 5th Division—Canada's first venture in the field of large tank formations—was originally headed by Gen. Sansom, shifted from the 3rd Division. When he became commander of the 2nd Corps it was announced Maj.-Gen. C. R. Stein, 44, of Quebec, succeeded him as commander of a division. Now, according to announcements [illegible] seas, Gen. Stein is taking [illegible] post and his division—[illegible] still the 5th — has [illegible] Simonds, fresh from Italy.

FOR EFFICIENCY: C.W.A.C. Company Wins Trophy

Lt. Joan Fellowes, C.W.A.C., smiles as she accepts the efficiency trophy, won by her company at Farnham Training Centre, and presented by Col. A. I. Howard, officer commanding the Centre. The cup was brought from Montreal by Capt. Cecile Bouchard, staff officer, C.W.A.C., M.D. 4. Col. Howard said he was very proud of the work the C.W.A.C. was doing at Farnham and that it pleased him very much to present the trophy, proving as it did the girls' splendid record.

Nov. 20/43

The five young ladies above stole the show from the men at last night's inter-service swimming meet at the Central Y.M.C.A. The three girls in the top photo won the ladies' relay race for the R.C.A.F. Left to right they are: AW2 May Barrick, Cpl. Betty Duncan and AW2 Mary Comber. Miss Comber also won the free style event. The C.W.A.C.s are represented in the bottom picture on the left. Officer Commanding the C.W.A.C. at in the 50-yard breaststroke, and finished third in Cpl. Velma Heyde won the backstroke, and place style.

Nov 25/43

—Canadian Army Photo

FARNHAM STEPS ON THE GAS: Meet the newly crowned M.D. 4 Cross-Country team champs. These Farnham harriers toured the four mile grind, over hill, dale and water, yesterday for the best combined time of the several teams entered. Front row, left to right: Lt. G. Page, Lt. L. M. Leger, Pte. R. Boucher, Lt. J. R. Denis; second row: Pte. A. Delorme, Pte. L. Leblanc, Pte. E. Lyons, Pte. A. Masse; third row: Pte. H. Savard, Pte. G. Lafreniere, Pte. A. Chicoine, Pte. J. Beaumier; back row: Pte. R. Overy, Pte. J. P. Morin and Pte. A. Wilkinson.

Farnham Takes Cross-Country Team Crown Over St. Jerome

By MYRTLE COOK

FARNHAM, June 8—Colonel A. T. Howard's hardy harriers whipped through to the Military District No. 4 Cross-Country team championship here yesterday afternoon.

Private Alexis Chicoine, a nineteen-year-old soldier soon to depart for overseas, came off a stiff parade shortly before the race started and led the Farnham hustlers to the team triumph. He was second only to the great Gerard Cote, wearing the colors of the St. Jerome Training Centre.

Pre-meet favorites, St. Jerome had to bow to the combined strength and speed of their Farnham hosts but took the individual race honors. Sgt. Gerard Cote won in a 31 minute and seven second breeze. Had his racing mates been as mercury minded, the coveted team booty might also have gone their way.

The little Sergeant with the big racing heart, stayed back in third position for the first three-quarter mile. He moved up and took over the lead. Chicoine challenged for the next 880 yards. The Boston Marathon triple winner shrugged his shoulders, kept up his steady gait of about ten miles per hour and put more daylight between himself and the Farnham challenger.

Chicoine, who is also adept at skiing, hockey, boxing and baseball, wouldn't give up.

At the end of the first two miles our bouncing jeep pulled up alongside the flying Sergeant. We called "He is about 300 yard back Gerry." Cote grinned, gave what looked like the "V" sign and just kept on rolling along. At the river, he glided through without breaking his steady stride. He climbed a short hill and was lost in the woods for the next 440 yards. Our jeep picked him up at the return river crossing. Just before he had reached the river, he came through a winding stretch of heavily wooded terrain. Three blasts hit the air as nearby soldiers worked on the problem. Cote glanced momentarily as the earsplitting noise echoed but kept on

More Water

The winner finished fresh as a daisy, a bit damp from the two river crossings. As newsmen caught his opinion of the course he called back "See you later, am off to take a shower."

Chicoine finished a little over a minute behind Cote, coming along strongly in the last mile. He was about three yards from the finish flag when St. Jerome's Private Renaud came up, stumbled and touched Chicoine in regaining his balance. The well known boxing featherweight was just two seconds behind for the third place position.

St. Jerome came up with fourth position with Pte. Phillipe Major. Pte. A. Stinson, Farnham, got into the next choice spot. Sorel's R. Vallancourt was next over the line. From there in, the runners were fairly well bunched crossing the line. Sixteen started and only one, L. Pte, failed to finish. He suffered severe cramp and had to retire away over the route.

Cote, going form strength to strength, ended comfortably to many of his challengers who carried his arms at a height while others spun 'em and using a sprint stride finished than the customary springy fat country gait. One contestant ripped his shirt and took his plucking a la bare-skin.

C.O. On Deck

Col. Howard, keenly interested in the outcome, greeted the runners as they hit the river test. He had a cheery word for them all. He took a short cut back and was on hand to greet the victor as he came smiling through.

The course, mapped out by Lieut. Duval, was a good test of speed and stamina but had no upsetting hazards. The boys raced in their heavy army boots. Cote had on his army shorts.

Bid Mr. Chips Good-bye

(Continued from Page 20)

gave him a 13-run advantage. Johnny Travis was the victim of the six-run inning. He had two men out with still no runs in when a pair of infield errors on easy chances prolonged the round.

First Morris Aderholt kicked an easy chance, then Barney Koch booted one. One run came in during the fumbling, after which a two-run single by Jerry Crosby and the homer by Biggs followed.

Erratic control caused Washburn's removal in the second inning but it wasn't until Zachary arrived with two out in the fifth that the Bears stopped hitting.

Zachary yielded only two safeties in the last three frames for an effective chore.

Bill Meyer, the Newark manager, was in the dugout all through the game in street clothes hobbling about on a cane. He is suffering from arthritic pains in his toes. The Bears must give him recur-

Pay-offs Small At Winnipeg Track

WINNIPEG, June 8—(C. P.) — Pay-offs were still in the small figures as the horses continued running to form at the completion of the ninth day of Winnipeg's 27-day horse racing meet yesterday. The Polo Park plant was closed Tuesday in observance of D-day.

the place positions of the runners, not on a elapsed time basis.

The following are the results:

	Time
1—Sgt. G. Cote, St. Jerome	31.07
2—Pte. A. Chicoine, Farnham	32.55
3—Pte. J. Renaud, St. Jerome	32.57
4—Pte. P. Major, St. Jerome	33.48
5—Pte. A. W. Stinson, Farnham	35.09
6—Pte. R. Vallancourt, Sorel	35.10
7—Pte. G. Latrenier, Farnham	35.17
8—Pte. T. Duchaine, Sorel	35.30
9—Pte. J. P. Morin, Farnham	36.03
10—Pte. R. Bouchar, Farnham	36.10
11—Pte. M. Blais, St. Jerome	36.15
12—Pte. L. Leblanc, Farnham	36.38
13—Pte. B. Gallagher, St. Johns	38.45
14—Pte. P. Gallagher, St. Jerome	38.54
15—Pte. Jules Cote, St. Jerome	39.14
16—Pte. R. Overy, Farnham	37.17

16—Lt. M. Leger, Farnham; 17—Pte. J. Villeneuve, Sorel; 18—Pte. A. Tremblay, St. Jerome; 19—Pte. R. Laberge, Joliette; 20—Pte. B. Engler, St. John's; 21—Pte. A. Joliette; 23—Pte. A. Beaumier, Farnham; 24—Pte. J. A. Bertrand, Sorel; 25—Pte. E. Delorme, Farnham; 26—Pte. A. C. Comeau, Belaevet, St. Jerome; 26—Lt. J. R. Denis, Farnham; 27—Pte. A. Tousignant, St. Jerome; 28—Pte. M. Eagle, St. John's; 29—Pte. H. Martin, Sorel; 30—Cpl. A. H. Finley, St. Johns; 31—Pte. H. Lyons, Farnham; 32—Pte. G. Barriault, St. Jerome; 33—Pte. F. M. Despins, Sorel; 34—Sgt. F. Cote, St. Jerome; 35—Cpl. L. Dacosta, Sorel; 36—Pte. L. Parenteau, Sorel; 37—Pte. F. Masson, St. Jerome; 38—Pte. R. Labadie, Sorel; 39—L/Cpl. R. B. Olsen, St. John's; 40—Pte. C. Lalond, Sorel; 41—Pte. C. E. Messarity, St. Johns; 42—Pte. J. L. Simard, St. Jerome; 43—Pte. C. J. Lallevee, Joliette; 44—Pte. E. R. McMasters, St. John's; 45—Pte. T. J. Saulnier, Sorel; 46—Pte. R. Roy, Sorel; 47—Pte. Romeo Darval, D.D. No. 4; 48—Pte. R. J. Lavoie, Sorel; 49—Pte. H. Savard, Farnham; 50—Pte. P. C. Laporte, Joliette; 51—Pte. H. Blank, St. John's; 52—Pte. J. Paquette, St. Jerome; 53—Pte. A. Grinder, St. John's; 54—Pte. M. E. Portelance,